

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 645.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1858.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 5d.  
STAMPED..... 6d.

## THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

PATRON—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.

The GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSES of 1858, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Three, and Evenings at a Quarter to Eight.

ENTIRE NEW LECTURE, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., illustrated by Correct, Splendid, and New Dissolving Pictures, showing the Grand Phenomena of a TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE.

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Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, Half-price.

N.B. For Hours of other Lectures and Entertainments, see Programme for the week, which is sent anywhere for Two Postage Stamps.

## DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S Tenth LECTURE on REDEMPTION—Subject: "The MORAL ADAPTATION of REDEMPTION"—on SUNDAY EVENING, March 14th, at Half-past Six.

## APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of this Society will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on TUESDAY, March 30th, 1858, when EIGHT CANDIDATES will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.  
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

The Poll will commence at Eleven, and close at One o'clock precisely.

\*Persons subscribing at the Election may vote immediately.

## THE VOTE by BALLOT.—An ADDRESS

of THANKS from the FRIENDS of the BALLOT to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq., of Melbourne, Victoria, for his Services to the Cause of Reform in establishing the VOTE by BALLOT at the Election of Members of the Legislatures of our Australian Colonies, will be presented to that Gentleman prior to his return to Victoria, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14th. The Hon. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY, M.P., will preside, and other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen will take part in the proceedings. Further particulars will be announced.

Proceedings to commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

Admission by Tickets, price 3s. (including Refreshments), to be had at the Freemasons' Tavern, and at the Ballot Society's Offices, 5, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street, E.C.

## THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood,

Redhill, Surrey, and Essex Hall, Colchester, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON has appointed WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, for the ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., } Gratuitous  
ANDREW REED, D.D., } Secretaries.

The Office, 29, Poultry, is open from Ten to Five daily, where forms of application and all needful information may be obtained.

Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

## THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, Earlswood,

Redhill, Surrey, and Essex Hall, Colchester, for the Care and Education of the Idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life.

The NEXT SPRING ELECTION and ANNUAL MEETING of this Charity will occur on THURSDAY, the 29th of April, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Board have resolved to take Twenty-five Cases on this occasion. They have great pleasure in making this declaration; and it is their hope and intention not to return to a less number, provided the public will sustain them in the effort. Applications for the next Election should be made forthwith.

Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, City.

The Board request a perusal of the last Report, which may be had (gratuitously, on application) at the office.

Office, 29, Poultry (E.C.), March, 1858.

## ASSISTANT MINISTER WANTED, be-

tween the ages of Twenty-five and Forty, to Read Prayers Morning and Evening, Preach in the Afternoon, and employ himself during the week as an Evangelist, under the direction of the Pastor. As he will be much engaged in labours amongst the working classes, it is important that he should be a Teetotaler and a good Out-door Preacher.

Address, with references as to character, &c., to Mr. Webb, Surrey Chapel Vestry, Blackfriars-road, London.

WANTED, in a Small Family, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT. Also a NURSEMAID. None need apply who cannot have an unexceptionable character.

Direct, stating age and length of former service, to E. H., 3, Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney.

## WANTED, a JUNIOR ENGLISH AS-

SISTANT in a GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOL.

Address, paid, stating age and salary expected, to A. B., Mr. Arnott's, Turnham-green, W.

A LADY, aged Twenty-one, wishes an ENGAGEMENT in a pious family, to EDUCATE one or two LITTLE GIRLS. Her qualifications are English, French conversationally, Music, Singing, and Drawing in various styles. A moderate salary required.

Address, paid, Z. Z., Mr. Duncan, Turnham-green, W.

EDUCATION.—An ARTICLED PUPIL required immediately, in a highly respectable SCHOOL about three miles from London. Instruction in Music, French, German, Drawing, and English. Premium may be paid by instalments.

Address, A. B., Mr. Shales, Stationer, Stratford, Essex.

EXCHANGE of PUPILS.—An INDEPENDENT MINISTER in the Country, who keeps a small Classical School, wishes to EXCHANGE one of his DAUGHTERS, who is about Fifteen, for a LITTLE BOY. Circulars exchanged.

Apply to Y. T., Mr. Gilbert, Stationer, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, who has had upwards of sixteen years' experience, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COLLECTOR. References of the highest respectability and security if required. No objection to the country.

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TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-five, a SITUATION as GROCER'S ASSISTANT. Three years last place.

Address, H. J. H., Mr. J. Keet, Grocer, High-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight.

## TO GROCERS and TEA-DEALERS.—

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, who has had five years' experience, a SITUATION in the Wholesale or Second Hand in the Retail Trade. Satisfactory reference.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Ware.

## TO DRAPERS and GROCERS.—WANTED,

by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as JUNIOR ASSISTANT in the DRAPERY, or GROCERY and DRAPERY.

Apply to G. F., Post-office, Brighton, Sussex.

T. PUGH, South Ockenden, Essex, has a VACANCY for a respectable well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL GROCERY, DRAPERY, and PROVISION TRADES.

TO SERVANTS.—WANTED, in a Tradesman's Family, where there are no Children, a good GENERAL SERVANT, about Thirty years of age, well recommended. Knives and shoes cleaned by a boy. A member of a Christian Church preferred. Wages 12s.

Address, A. B., Messrs. Bligh's, 75, Church-lane, White-chapel.

BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.—To be DISPOSED OF, immediately, a long-established and increasing BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS, in the chief thoroughfare of the city of York. The present Proprietor can give satisfactory reasons for parting with the concern.

Apply to W. Simpson, Bookseller, 15, Low Ousegate, York.

## CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRIYER receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30s. per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25 per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell, the Rev. T. Lomas, B. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Fewtress, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

## THE GROVE SCHOOLS, BRILL, BUCKS.

These well-known Schools combine the advantage of MODERATE TERMS with the HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, and the enjoyment of EVERY COMFORT. The Young Gentlemen are specially prepared for any Mercantile or Professional Position which their friends may intend them to occupy. French and German are spoken daily. No Day Pupils received. Terms, under Ten years of age, Twenty-two Guineas per Annum; above Ten years, Twenty-five Guineas. This sum includes a thorough Commercial Education, with Mathematics and Drawing, and all those items generally charged as "extras, requisites," &c. The following are some of the advantages enjoyed:—Sound Teaching, Religious Training, Constant Oversight, Absence of Corporal Punishment, Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of the Best Provisions, and Healthful Locality. If desired, the Pupils are allowed to write to their Friends without being required to show their letters to the Teachers. References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom. A Play-ground of four acres.

Parents may obtain a Pamphlet, containing the fullest particulars, by applying to the Principal, Dr. WILLIAM C. CLARK, The Grove, Brill, Bucks.

DISSENTING MINISTERS of small income who desire to obtain for their DAUGHTERS such an Education as would fit them for tuition, are kindly requested to apply to X. Y., Nonconformist Office, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

## DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

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Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained with perfect security. The Interest is payable in January and July.

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Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

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CHIEF OFFICE, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE.—Deposits received daily. Interest Four per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly. Sums of 100s. and under withdrawable at one week's notice; above 100s. at one month's notice.

A Prospectus will be forwarded upon application to

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

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## LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

36A, MOORGATE-STREET (East Side).

Capital 125,000s., in 15,000 Shares of 10s. and 5s. each.

LOANS.—Money ready to be advanced, in sums of 20s. to 1,000s., for short or long periods.

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ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

## ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAIRMAN.

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CHAIRMAN OF THE MANCHESTER BOARD.

Sir JAMES WATTS, Knt.

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LONDON: 25, CANNON-STREET.

MANCHESTER: 11, DUCIE-PLACE.

JOHN KINGSLEY, Local Secretary.

LEEDS: 149, BRIGGATE.

JOHN CRAIG, District Manager.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, will be forwarded on application to any of the Agents, or to the Head Office, 25, Cannon-street, E.C.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE and GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

1, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.

Established 1840.

Upwards of 16,000 Policies have been issued, and during the last two years nearly 5,000 new members have joined the Society.

Business from 1st January, 1856, to 1st January, 1858:—

Policies issued. Sums assured. Annual Premiums.

4,859 2694,965 £25,561 16s. 7d.

Accumulated Capital, £200,000. Annual Income, £70,000.

Consulting Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

Resident Director—W. R. BAKER, Esq.

N.B.—The Bonus on Life Policies has ranged from 35 to 75 per cent. on all the premiums paid.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000s. IN CASE OF DEATH, OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 5s. PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3s. for a Policy in the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,983s.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary



## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

## THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

[Instituted 1837. Incorporated 1848.]

HEAD OFFICE—14, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CORNER OF FENCHURCH-STREET.

## THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held on the 17th FEBRUARY, 1858.

The CHAIRMAN, after noticing different points of interest, closed his remarks thus:—Being about to retire from the direction, after ten years' arduous and, in different periods, with his duties, I am desirous to record my conviction, that, whatever be the merits of other associations, no one can fail to be conducted with greater prudence and zeal, or with a more enlightened regard to the interests of its members, than the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION; and at a time when competition in this branch of business has been carried to so ruinous an extent that in the course of last year alone not fewer than thirty unsuccessful establishments have been closed or amalgamated with others of longer standing, it is a privilege as well as a duty to direct attention to one which, adapting itself in its principles, as well as in its management, to the requirements of the age, combines the energy and activity of the more youthful with the safety and stability of the older Institutions of our country.

Mr. GRAHAM BIRNEY, W.S., in the course of his remarks as Convener of Committee in bringing up the Directors' Report, said:—During the last five years in which I have had the honour of a seat in the direction, I have been a Member of the Loan or Investment Committee, and while I am thus enabled to speak with full knowledge on the subject, I can most conscientiously assure you that greater caution could not have been shown, nor more earnest consideration given to all the circumstances of every case brought before us by the Manager, had we been dealing with our own private funds. And while on this subject, allow me further to state, that, at the request of the Directors, I lately gave my professional assistance in going over, with Mr. Morton, our Solicitor, the whole subsisting securities of the Institution—not contenting ourselves with merely perusing the accounts given of these securities in the "Loan Register" (though that is a book kept with the greatest precision), but carefully examining the documents themselves; and I am happy to say, and it will no doubt be interesting to you to know that the result of the examination was in the highest degree satisfactory. The sums invested on—

1. Heritable Bonds and in Property, amount to .. .. .	£361,634
2. On Debentures and Trust Funds .. .. .	82,105
3. On Value of our own Policies .. .. .	33,016
Making .. .. .	£476,755

The rest of our Capital is made up of loans on personal securities combined with policies, and of premiums of insurance current at the close of the annual account. So that, on the whole, I think we may very safely comfort ourselves with the reflection that it will be all right with those who come after us, against the time when their rights under our policies come into play.

The REPORT stated that in the course of the year there had been opened 616 new Policies, assuring 294,561*l.*; the yearly Premiums on, which were 8,677*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, with 7,100*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* further received in single payments. The claims by death, Seventy-five in number, amounted to 40,606*l.*, being little above the sum in the previous years, and less than that in 1856. The gross amount of Premiums received in 1857 was 92,854*l.*; and, including interest on the Accumulated Fund, the Receipts of the year amounted to 111,955*l.* The Realised Fund, arising from Accumulated Premiums, was, at 31st December last, 518,167*l.*, being an increase of above 67,000*l.* in the year.

The following is a View of the Progress of the Society, arranged in four quinquennial periods:—

In Five Years, ending 31st December.	Number of New Policies.	Assuring.	Accumulated Fund at end of each Period.
1842	1222	£535,287	£27,948
1847	1802	812,366	95,705
1852	2928	1,223,695	254,300
1857	3224	1,469,872	513,167

The Report and relative Statements having been read, with the Report by the Auditors, which certified the perfect accuracy of the Books and Accounts, Mr. ALEXANDER MONRO, Town Clerk of Glasgow, seconded by Mr. MELVIN, Farmer, Bonnington, Batho, moved the approval of the Report.

The Rev. Dr. J. JULIUS WOOD moved the cordial thanks of the Meeting to the Directors; and, in doing so, took occasion to impress on the uninsured portion of the community the duty of timeously making a provision for those dependent on them, and particularly the advantage of doing so in early life, when it can be done at so very small a cost.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION is the only Office in which the advantages of Mutual Assurance can be obtained at Moderate Premiums. The Assured are at the same time specially exempt from personal liability.

In many Offices (including even some of the older Mutual Offices) Assurers are offered the choice of a moderate scale of Premiums, without any claim to share in the Profits—or of a right to participate in these, at an excessive rate of Premium. Assurers with the Scottish Provident Institution are the sole recipients of the Profits, and at rates of Premium equally moderate with those of the Non-Participating Scale of other Offices.

The whole profits belong to the Members, and attention is invited to the principle on which they are allocated, as at once safe, equitable, and peculiarly favourable to good lives. Already Policies, originally for 1,000*l.*, which have come within the participating class, have been increased to 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.*

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE.—The Directors of the Society desire it to be distinctly understood that, both in practice, and by the terms of the Policy, all assurances effected with the Society are, and always have been, valid and effectual, notwithstanding the death of the person whose life is assured within the days of grace and before payment of the Premium.

Full Reports of the Annual Meetings, and every information, may be obtained free, on application at the Head Office in Edinburgh; from any of the Agents; or at the

LONDON BRANCH, 66, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CORNER OF FENCHURCH-STREET, CITY.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

**MONEY ADVANCES.**—Parties residing in Town or Country, seeking advances of money for long or short periods, from 30*l.* to 800*l.*, on Personal or other Security, returnable by Monthly or Quarterly Instalments, may apply to Mr. A. C. CONNAN, 32, Acton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. A sum of 60*l.* advanced, returnable in five years, by monthly instalments of 1*l.* 7*s.* Larger amounts in proportion, and for shorter periods. Private offices. Established 1846.

**IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.**—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10*l.* to 300*l.* ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope. H. FLEAR, Manager.

Established 1838.

**MONEY LENT for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months,** upon Personal, Freehold, Leasehold, or other available Security, without mortgage or insurance, from 5*l.* to 500*l.*, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.—FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 141, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell, E.C. Open daily. All communications strictly confidential.

**MONEY to ANY AMOUNT** ready to be ADVANCED on MORTGAGE of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

For particulars apply to Mr. J. E. Tresidder, Secretary to the Perpetual Investment, Land, and Building Society, 37, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., would find the sale of Plumbo's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

A. S. Plumbo, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, London. Retail, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

**IMPORTANT to GENTLEMEN.**—J. SMITH, TAILOR, 88, LOMBARD-STREET, has introduced an entirely New System for Cutting Coats and Trowsers; they will never get out of shape, and will be found superior to any ever before used.

Immense reduction in the price of

Permanent Black Cloth Frock and Dress Coats .. 4*s.*  
Superfine Black Doeskin Trowsers .. .. 2*s.*  
Fancy Doeskin ditto .. .. 1*s.*

OBSERVE!—J. SMITH, 88, LOMBARD-STREET.

**FOR PRESENTS.**—A beautiful STOCK of the following ARTICLES, in every variety of shape and pattern, is always on show: Tea and Coffee Urns, Papier Maché Tea Trays and Waiters in Sets, Moderators, Lamps, Cases of Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-Plate in Epagne, Salvers, Wine Coolers, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Candlesticks, Corner Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Dish Covers, &c., at EVANS, SON, and COMPANY'S Show-Rooms, 83 and 84, King William-street, London-bridge.

**BENETFINK'S IRONMONGERY** is the Best and Cheapest.

**BENETFINK'S CUTLERY** is the Best and Cheapest.

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**SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES,** by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCulloch's, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

**ANY GENTLEMAN** seeking comfort in SHAVING, is invited by S. WORTH to try his PATENT RAZOR STROP for a month free; or, if paid for, money returned if not approved of. The effect is marvellous. S. Worth, 293, Oxford-street, corner Davies-street.

**100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.**—SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper 2*s.* per ream; black-bordered note 4*s.*; letter paper, 4*s.*; straw paper, 2*s.* 6*d.* per ream; cream-laid adhesive envelopes 4*d.* per 100, or 3*s.* per 1,000; commercial envelopes, from 4*s.* per 1,000; black-bordered envelopes, 6*d.* per 100; fancy French paper from 5*s.* per ream in boxes, as imported. A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 2*s.* sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c., on paper and envelopes.—SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E.C.

**WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT** TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2*s.* 8*d.* per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1743.

**ZUTOC CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Store, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing fourteen very fine Zutoc Cigars, for 3*s.*; post free, six stamps extra. Pound boxes, containing 105, 2*s.* 10*d.*. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich."

**RIMMEL'S CHRISTMAS SHOW.**—Ornaments for Christmas Trees of an entirely novel description. Flowers containing Perfume, Broomsticks, &c., from 3*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*; the new style of French-mounted Toilet Bottles, Fancy Perfume Boxes and Baskets, &c., from 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Perfumed Almanacks, 6*d.*, by post for seven stamps. Wholesale and retail, at Rimmel's, 90, Strand; and Crystal Palace.

**CLARKE'S NEW PATENT PYRAMID** NIGHT LAMPS, Tin at 1*s.*, Lacquered and Bronzed 1*s.* 6*d.* each, for Burning the New Patent Pyramid Night Lights.

The most convenient, safe, and economical yet introduced.

Sold by all Grocers and Lamp Dealers, and wholesale by S. Clark, 55, Albany-street, Regent's-park, and by Palmer and Co., Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

**CUTTING'S ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE** FORKS and SPOONS, 1*s.* 6*d.* half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10*s.*; Tea Spoons, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Tea Pots from 12*s.* to 40*s.*; Cruet Stands, with out glasses, from 10*s.* to 65*s.*; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

**CUTTING'S STRONG NICKEL SILVER** TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4*s.* 6*d.* half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3*s.* 6*d.*; Tea Spoons 1*s.* 6*d.* half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8*s.*; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Tea Spoons 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12*s.*; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9*s.*; Tea Spoons, 5*s.* half dozen.

**CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES** Ivory balance handle, from 12*s.* to 40*s.* per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11*s.* to 30*s.* per doz.; Carvers from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

**CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS** and BRONZED ditto, Fire Irons from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 50*s.*; Metal Tea-pots from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.*; Saucepans, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandeliers, Moderator Lamps, from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*; Travelling and other Baths.

**CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT**, 271, Oxford-street, London. Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

**PURE BRANDY, 16*s.* per GALLON.** Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical indeed in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac District, which are now difficult to procure at any price, 30*s.* per dozen, French bottles and case included; or 16*s.* per gallon.

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**UNSOPHISTICATED GIN,** of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the Still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13*s.*; or in one-dozen cases, 29*s.* each, bottles and case included. Price Currents (free) by post.

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VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 645.]

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### "HOW ABOUT CHURCH-RATES?"

THIS is a question which most of the newly appointed ministers have had to answer to their constituents at their re-election. Unfortunately, on this head they were without a cue. Lord Derby, in his magnificent speech in the House of Lords on Monday se'nnight, said nothing about Church-rates, and, inasmuch as, with one or two exceptions, his colleagues in their hustings' speeches have aimed at nothing more than the translation of the noble earl's leading ideas into a more homely style, they have answered the question in various ways. But it does not seem to have occurred to any of them that the simplest, the manliest, and the most consistent method of meeting the difficulty, would be to apply to the question of Church-rates the same rule precisely as that which is to guide their policy in other matters—namely, to defer to the settled judgment of a majority of the House of Commons. They have answered Count Walewski's despatch because a majority of nineteen pronounced that to be the proper course. They are about to legislate for India, notwithstanding their avowed opinion, that legislation on that subject is at present inexpedient, because a large majority of the people's representatives resolved upon proceeding at once. Why should they not take a similar course upon the question of Church-rates?

A majority of fifty-three have affirmed the principle of total and unconditional abolition. It was no snap division—for, although unexpected by both parties, the Abolitionists lost rather than gained by going to a division under such circumstances. It was not an isolated majority. In 1855, a majority of twenty-eight, in a House of 480 members, gave in their adhesion to the same principle. In 1856, that majority, by the countenance of the then ministry, had increased to forty-three. This year, in opposition to Lord Palmerston, that majority has risen to fifty-three. And, be it borne in mind, the last occasion was one well calculated to test the real opinion of the House. It was the first division on the question in Lord Palmerston's own Parliament. The noble lord had previously intimated pretty clearly that he had a bill of his own prepared, in which a reasonable compromise was to be attempted. Sir George Grey, during the debate expressed his readiness to stand by his former proposals, if Sir John Trelawny would accept them—and, if not, his resolution to vote against the bill. Surely, if, on such a subject, and under such circumstances, the House of Commons have determined three several times, and by increasing majorities each time (the last time, moreover, soon after a general election), in favour of total and unconditional abolition, that principle must be taken to be in accordance with the judgment of the country. The Derby Cabinet, in accepting the decision, would but be showing due deference to the ultimate arbiter of their fate.

We suspect, however, that Church-rates is to be an "open question"—that Lord Stanley will

vote one way, Mr. Henley another—and Disraeli, or Sir John Pakington, perhaps, not at all. We shall see. Meanwhile, we cannot perceive that a change of ministry has lessened our chances in the least—more especially if the constituencies do not neglect to keep their members up to the mark. So far as party influence can be expected to operate upon the next division, they will be in our favour. None of the Liberals will be tempted to give a vote against us by desire to please the ministry. They will be rather eager than otherwise to put the new administration in a minority. Not that they will expect thereby to oust an obnoxious Cabinet—but that they know full well that to inflict defeat, even on such a question as that of Church-rates, will weaken the position of ministers, and lend greater significance to future defeats. Besides, most of them will delight in giving a popular vote, which, whilst it will gratify their constituents, will also harmonise with the general objects of the Liberal party. We anticipate, therefore, a much larger majority, on the motion for going into Committee on the bill, than on that for a second reading.

"How about Church-rates?" then, is a question from which, as yet, we have received no authentic answer which can be interpreted as expressing the mind of the new Cabinet. We are not amongst those who anticipate a satisfactory response from that quarter. Some compromise will, very likely, be proposed. But we need hardly declare our conviction that it will be rejected. What the Abolitionists refused to Lord Palmerston's Government, it is not very probable they will accord to Lord Derby. Sir John Trelawny's bill may now be pushed through its future stages in the House of Commons, not, indeed, without having to encounter serious obstacles, but, we hope, without any well-grounded fear of failure. The Lords will then have to deal with it, and will reject it, of course. But, in this case, the question will not be hung up for the rest of the year. Every vestry meeting will feel the influence of the decision of the Commons. Every parochial contest will be carried on with greater advantage by those who disapprove of a rate. The impost is plainly doomed—two or three years hence, at furthest, we shall witness its extinction. We, therefore, are the only party who can give a confident reply to the inquiry, "What about Church-rates?" We have the same answer to the Derby as to the Palmerston administration. Totally abolish them, we say, or they will speedily abolish themselves.

### THE ANNUITY-TAX ABOLITION BILL.

WE have received a copy of the bill proposed to be brought into Parliament by Mr. Black, for abolishing the Ministers' Money or Annuity-tax levied within the City of Edinburgh, Parish of Canongate, and Borough of Montrose. A brief account of its provisions will be acceptable to most of our readers—although we may premise that they do but carry into effect the plan agreed to by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and the main features of which we described a few weeks since. The first clause enacts that "from time to time, as vacancies occur by death, demission, or otherwise, among the Ministers," now in receipt of the tax, "the successors in office of such Ministers respectively shall have no claim to any share of the Annuity-tax at present levied." The second clause provides that "from and after the first term of Whitsuntide following each such vacancy among the ministers," that portion of the tax which would have been received by the successor in office under the existing law "shall cease and determine," and "it shall not thereafter be lawful to assess or levy the portions of the Annuity-tax appertaining to the charges so vacated, respectively." The third clause transfers "the right of patronage" to the elders and other members of the respective congregations, or a "majority of them, being in full communion," and having been communicants or seat-holders "for

not less than three months before the occurrence of a vacancy." By the fourth clause, church-door collections, and seat rents in the City of Edinburgh are vested in the Kirk Sessions, to be applied to the maintenance of the minister—the right of property in the Churches of the city, however, being retained by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council. The fifth clause gives security to the city creditors on "the Common Good, or Market Customs" of the city, in lieu of what they have heretofore held on pew-rents and collections. The sixth enables Ministers and Congregations to adopt the provisions of the act before a vacancy. The seventh gives power to the Town Council to apply to municipal purposes a halfpenny in the pound of the Police Assessment. The three remaining clauses carry out the same principles in regard to the Parish of Canongate and the Burgh of Montrose.

The bill was drawn up by "the Inhabitants' Committee," and may, therefore, be understood to have the sanction of the people of Edinburgh. It is vastly preferable, in point of principle, to any of its predecessors, and, in the main, satisfies all reasonable demands. Even the adherents of the Kirk, as well as the Abolitionists, may see in the measure sufficient ground for acquiescence—at least, they ought to do. The bill leaves them in possession of fifteen churches, estimated to be worth 200,000*l.*, and capable of accommodating 14,000 persons—whereas the present number of seat-holders does not exceed 7,000. Had the measure assigned no more than eight of these churches to the members of the Establishment, it would have made ample provision for their accommodation, and the other seven might then have been disposed of for the benefit of the city creditors. Several of them, we understand, have been erected since the commencement of the present century, and it was chiefly owing to the extravagant and unnecessary outlay on these additional churches, amounting to little short of 100,000*l.*, that the corporation of Edinburgh became bankrupt about thirty years ago. It would, therefore, have been but an act of justice to the citizens to make this property available for paying city debts, so far, at least, as it exceeds the wants of the Kirk.

We allude to these facts, not in disparagement of the bill, but in support of our remark that it ought to find ready acquiescence among the members of the Scotch Establishment. That they have been very liberally dealt with is undeniable—but in all serious changes of policy, it is best, where difference of opinion does not touch a vital principle, and refers only to more or less, for the advocates of change to behave handsomely towards those whose interest the change will affect. The Inhabitants' Committee have not proposed a hard bargain. They have surrendered far more than rigid justice would require. But they have determined prudently. The main controversy is one of principle. To get that satisfactorily settled will be a great achievement. If, in paving the way to so desirable a consummation, they have felt it expedient to be liberal, nay, even extravagant, in mere pecuniary arrangements subsidiary to their chief object, we cannot but allow that they have strong arguments to plead in their justification, and, as it seems to us, may very justly expect support even from such of their constituents as would not have let off the Kirk quite so easily.

### THE LATE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.

The motion for going into committee on Sir John Trelawny's Church-rate Abolition Bill stands for the 21st of April, when we have no doubt it will be proceeded with. The decision of the House of Commons will greatly depend upon the pressure brought to bear upon members by their constituents. We have already printed in full the division list, but have no doubt that they will find the following analysis, compiled for the liberation of



Religion Society, of considerable help in getting at its significance.

The following gains (47) on the Division result from the general election:—

Barnard	vice Stuart	Bedford
Bouverie	Harrington	Berks
Verney	Chandos	Buckingham
Vivian	Mall	Bodmin
Wild	St. John	Bristol
Baring	Gwyn	Penryn
Gurney	Frederick	St. Peter
Williams	Vivian	St. Peter
White	Palmer	St. Peter
Trelawny	Phelms	St. Peter
Evans	St. John	St. Peter
Portman	Banks	Dorset
Campbell	Butt	Weymouth
Pease	Farrar	S. Durham
Robow	Manners	Colchester
Bagshaw	Waddington	Harwich
Western	Pennocke	Maldon
Dutton	Compton	S. Hants
Jervoise	Cholmondeley	Andover
Fortescue	Cole	Ile of Wight
Clifford	Harcourt	Herefordshire
Cotterell	Hanbury	W. Kent
Martin	Filmer	Chatham
Whitman	M. Smith	Rochester
Sir F. Smith	Vernon	Sandwich
Kinglake	Maddocks	Bury
Hugginson	Clinton	Lancaster
Bagot	Macgregor	N. Lincoln
Phillips	Peel	Boston
Garnett	Greene	Grantham
Cholmeley	Christopher	Grimsby
Ingram	Heathcote	Yarmouth
Tollmach	Graham	Newark
Worsley	Annesley	Bridgewater
Young	Lacon	Bury St. Edmunds
Mellor	Rumbold	W. Surrey
Handley	Sutton	E. Surrey
Kinglake	Follett	Devizes
Hartcliffe	Oakes	Cardigan
Briscoe	Evelyn	Glamorganshire
Dodson	Fuller	Argyll Co.
Taylor	Heneage	Clackmannan
Fryce	Davies	Falkirk Dist.
Vivian	Tyler	
Finlay	Campbell	
Melgund	Johnston	
Hamilton	Baird	

The following losses (25) on the division result from the general election:—

Barnard	vice Laidard	Aylesbury
Macaulay	Col. Adair	Cambridge
Stuart	Mowatt	St. Ives
Paull	Lafan	Carlisle
Hodgson	Ferguson	Wareham
Calcraft	Drax	N. Essex
Dunane	Tyrell	Gloucester
Carden	Berkeley	N. Hants
Beach	Lefevre	Portsmouth
Epiphinton	Monck	Hertford
Farquhar	Chambers	Maidstone
Hope	Whitman	Bolton
Scott	Lee	Taunton
Gray	Barnes	Stafford
Mills	Ramsden	Guildford
Ingestre	Otway	Calne
Bovill	Bell	York
Williams	Shelburne	Beverley
Westhead	Milner	Huddersfield
Edwards	Wells	Knarborough
Alroyd	Goderich	Leeds
Collins	Dent	Banff
Rees	Goodman	Dumfries
Gordon	Duff	
Johnston	Drumlanrig	

Liberal M.P.'s voting against the bill:—

Mr. Alroyd	Huddersfield	
Sir E. Buxton	E. Norfolk	
Mr. Drummond		
Sir W. Galloway	Thirsk	Voted for 1856
Sir G. Gray	Morpeth	1853 and 1856
Mr. Hepage	Lincoln	1855 and 1856
Mr. Hudson	Sunderland	1856
Sir G. Lewis	Radnor	1856
Mr. Fuller	Herts	
Mr. Mackie	Kirkcudbright	1854, 1855, & 1856
Mr. Slaney	Shrewsbury	
Mr. Scott	Maldstone	
Mr. Stirling	Perthshire	1856
Col. Wynn	Montgomeryshire	1856

M.P.'s voting for it:—

Lord E. Bruce	Marlborough	Voted against 1853 and 1854
Captain Sibthorp	Lincoln	1856

Liberal M.P.'s absent:—

Mr. Adams	Mr. Matheson
Sir James Anderson	Sir J. Matheson
Lord Ashley	Mr. Moncrieff
Mr. Atherton	Mr. B. Osborne
Mr. Bagshaw, sen.	Sir J. Owen
Mr. Crawsh. Bailey	Lord A. Paget
Mr. Beaumont	Mr. Paget
Mr. Brand	Mr. Pak
Mr. J. Brown	Lord Palmerston
Mr. W. Brown	Col. Finney
Mr. H. A. Bruce	Sir A. Ramsay
Mr. Buchanan	Sir H. Russell
Major Buckley	Mr. Ricardo (Stoke)
Mr. Cavendish (Derbyshire)	Mr. Rich
Mr. Cox	Sir W. Russell (Dover)
Mr. Cubitt	Mr. H. D. Seymour (Portsmouth)
Mr. G. Dashwood	Mr. Sheridan (Dorchester)
Mr. Denison (Beverley)	Mr. J. A. Smith (Chichester)
Mr. Divett	Mr. T. Smith (Weymouth)
Viccount Ebrington	Mr. Vern. Smith (Northampton)
Mr. Elliot (Coventry)	Mr. Wise (Stafford)
Mr. Fergus	Mr. W. O. Stanley (Beau-
Col. Ferguson	maria)
Mr. Fitzroy	Mr. Talbot
Mr. Foljambe (Bedford)	Mr. Traill
Mr. Milner Gibson	Mr. Trevelyan
Mr. Glyn (Kendal)	Mr. Villiers
Sir B. Hall	Mr. Wickham
Lord J. Hay	Sir H. Willoughby
Mr. Heathcoat (Tiverton)	Mr. Jas. Wilson (Devonport)
Mr. Horsman	Mr. Wingfield (South Essex)
Sir J. Johnston (Barnes)	Sir T. Winnington
Sir H. Keating	Mr. Wise
Mr. Labouchere	Sir C. Wood
Mr. Mackinnon (Rye)	Mr. Wood (Pontefract)
Mr. Mackie (Bedford)	Mr. Wrightson
Mr. Marshall	

It will be seen that a considerable number of the above are members of undoubted fidelity; their absence being, no doubt, accounted for by the general belief that the division would not take place on Wednesday.

The *Plymouth Journal* explains that Mr. James Wilson, late secretary to the society, whose absence

we remarked upon, intended to vote for Sir John Trelawny's motion, but it was brought on at a morning sitting, when Mr. Wilson was obliged to be at his office to receive deputations. "The division came sooner than was expected, and as Mr. Wilson reached the lobby the house was dividing, and he was shut out. The explanation of his absence is due to the right honourable gentleman, who will now, however, have time to attend and vote on the other stage of the bill, which are more critical."

#### MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON CHURCH-RATES.

A short time ago a bill was introduced into Parliament for the total abolition of Church-rates. Now, without discussing the merits of that question at present, all must see that it is one of great importance, this impost having from time immemorial been part of the possessions of the Established Church. Without saying whether the view that I entertain is the correct one—viz., that we must deal with the case as it stands, and that our wisest course is to effect a compromise on liberal principles towards Dissenters—at all events a Government ought to be prepared to declare its opinions and to act consistently up to them. Almost all administrations in this country have had what are called "open questions." I dare say we shall be like our predecessors in this respect, and I am not prepared to say whether Church-rates may not, by possibility, become one of those open questions. But a Government either individually or collectively ought to be ready to declare its views and to act upon them. Well, what was the conduct of the late Government on this question the other day? Two years ago a bill was introduced to abolish Church-rates, and the Government said, "We want to amend the law, and therefore we shall support the second reading of this bill;" and they did so. But when the same measure was brought in the other day, what was their language? Why, "We want to make changes in the law on this subject, and therefore we shall vote against the bill." The division took place, two Ministers voted against the bill, one voted for it, and four others stayed away and did not vote at all. The man who has a conscientious opinion either for or against Church-rates, and votes accordingly, is deserving of respect; but, depend upon it, if a Government takes one course one year and another another year, and at last half of its members run away without doing anything, its moral influence must be weakened.—*Sir John Pakington at Droitwich.*

I see at other elections now going on in different parts of the country some reference is made to a topic on which I offered an opinion here in April last; I mean with regard to Church-rates. I told you that the law of Church-rates stands on its true principle as it stands, and I don't wish to see an alteration in the principle. All the alteration I desire to see is something that would prevent the scandal and heart-burning in parishes arising from the mode in which the votes for and against a Church-rate are now taken. My opinion is that in a parish where the majority is in favour of a rate, and where the property has been acquired subject to that rate, it is right and fair that the rate should be levied. But in a parish where the majority is against a rate, there, I say, it is a fair and right thing that no rate should be levied. That being my opinion, I must remind you that there has been a vote of the House of Commons that Church-rates should be abolished. Now, what is the inevitable result of such a vote? It is this, that matters cannot stand as they are; and in this, as in other cases, the ultimate measure must be to a certain extent a compromise. I don't know, of course, what proposition will be devised by the present Government. I only know that this is intended to be one of the first weapons used in opposition to them. They will take the course they think right, but I am very desirous to let you know what that compromise is which I should be ready to adopt for one. I never would exempt, under any circumstances, property from liability to the rate; but, the House of Commons having declared that it is desirable that Church-rates should be abolished, I am willing to accept this as the compromise—viz., wherever a rate is applied for, if a majority of the parish is against the rate, then let no rate be levied; but if the majority is favourable to the rate, let every man when he pays his money be provided with a form, and if he chooses to insert in that form his desire to have that money applied, not to the Established Church, but to any other particular denomination, let the money be so applied. I think that will preserve the principle, and at the same time no man will be able to say that his conscience has been violated.—*Mr. Estcourt at Devizes.*

I believe that out of about 12,000 parishes in England, between 9,000 and 10,000 pay Church-rates, their own open vestries, where every rate-payer has a right to vote, agreeing so to pay them. Now, I have never heard any reason advanced why, if the vestries choose to agree upon the rate after full discussion, Parliament should take from those 9,000 odd parishes that which they have always had the right of voting beyond the memory of man. [A voice.—"But the rich man has six votes, and the poor man one."] As to the other 2,500 parishes, they, following their own will, as pronounced in open vestry, do not pay Church-rates. Well, now I really don't think it is very easy to put things on a better footing. In this country we are bound by majorities. All parishes are just in the same position. Those who like to have Church-rates pay them, and those who don't like them don't pay them. But then I have something else to say upon this subject. I in-

herited my estate, and my father bought his estate subject to these payments, provided the rated inhabitants choose to levy them. If Church-rates were to be done away with by law that money would go into my pocket. Every tenant when he comes to take a farm says, "What are the rates and taxes and the rent?" Generally speaking, he asks for the amount of the rates the first thing. Now, of course, if the rates are less the rent will be more; and, therefore, that is another thing which has induced me to see no reason why in those parishes which like to have them Church-rates should be taken away from maintaining the fabrics of churches into which many poor people go without paying a farthing of rates, and should be put into the pockets of the landlords. You have asked me a question, and I have given you as plain an answer as I could.—*Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, at Oxford.*

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in reply to a question from Mr. Grimwade, a member of the Ipswich Town Council, said:—The subject of Church-rates has long been one of attentive consideration with me. It is surrounded with difficulties; for while, on the one hand, it affects property and the rights of property, on the other hand it may be said to affect—and no doubt in many instances it does directly affect—religious liberty. Under these circumstances, and considering that the subject is beset with many difficulties which have puzzled and perplexed all the greatest, wisest, and most intelligent statesmen of the day, it can hardly be expected that I should say here and at once that I am prepared with any measure, or that I can express any decided opinion upon the subject. But I will say this, that I do think that those who do not, and who, upon religious principles, cannot with propriety attend our churches, may well complain that they should be obliged to contribute to their maintenance; and whenever it is possible to devise a measure—and I hope that it will be possible before I appear here again, as it may be before any great length of time—whenever, I say, it is possible to devise a measure by which justice can be done, and by which, while the rights of property are respected, those who decline from religious motives to contribute to the expense of the maintenance of the churches of England may be relieved from doing so, I shall rejoice in the opportunity of supporting such a measure. (Cheers.) I may say, if it will afford any satisfaction to the gentleman who has propounded the question, that the subject has attracted attention, and that it is now under the consideration of many members of the Government. I earnestly hope that during the present session we shall be enabled to suggest some measure that will assist at least in remedying the present evil.—*The Attorney-General at Ipswich.*

With regard to the important question of Church-rates, I may observe that the tax is one which attaches to the property of the country, whether it comes into the possession of its owner by purchase or descent. The plea set up by those who would abolish the tax is that founded upon conscientious considerations. But whose consciences, let me ask, are aggrieved by its payment? Those of the Dissenters. Now, admitting that the Dissenters do feel aggrieved, what would be the natural course for them to adopt? Why, to seek that they themselves should be exempted from the operation of the tax. Are they contented with that proposal? No, they desire that all classes in the community, members of the Church of England as well as others, should be relieved from the necessity of contributing to the maintenance of the fabric of our places of religious worship. Now, if any scheme could be devised which would obviate the religious scruples entertained by Dissenters, and at the same time secure a rate for the maintenance of the fabric of the church, I for one should be prepared to give to any such scheme a most careful and dispassionate consideration.—*Lord John Manners, President of the Board of Works at Loughborough.*

REFORM OF CHURCH WORSHIP.—The Bishop of Oxford has given permission to his clergy to postpone the Litany to the afternoon or evening on those Sundays when the Lord's Supper is administered. When there are afternoon and evening services the Litany alone may serve as one of them. Thus the clergy will be delivered from repeating the same services, Lessons, and Psalms, twice in the space of two or three hours.—*Oxford Chronicle.*—We are informed by a correspondent that many clergymen in the diocese of Worcester omit the Litany when the Sacrament is administered, and with the permission of the bishop.—*Record.*

THE PREACHERS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A correspondent of the *Times*, professing to be a lady, hopes the editor will tell us why the Sundays in the month of March are to be divided between the East wind out of doors and the Wordsworths inside the Abbey. The two brothers Wordsworth are the only preachers announced for next month. The *Times* replies:—"We regret that we can give our fair correspondent no satisfactory answer to her inquiry. We believe it to be a fact that Dr. Wordsworth will preach three successive times in the Westminster Abbey services during the ensuing month, and that is all we know. We may add, however, that listening to one of Dr. Wordsworth's sermons is anything but a farce, though we are not prepared to say that, all things considered, listening to these three special-service sermons may not be followed by a feeling closely akin to the ludicrous." Another correspondent of the *Times* says:—"I once had the felicity of listening to a charity sermon preached by Dr. Wordsworth in the parish church of Ambleside, when spending an Oxford long there some seven or

\* Absented themselves on Church-rates divisions.

† The italics designate new M.P.'s.



eight years ago. One sentence which fell from his honeyed lips struck me as being so judicious, considering the place and character of the congregation, that it has remained indelibly impressed upon my memory. Speaking of the Lake district, he remarked:—"In this beautiful country, my brethren, you see an apotheosis of nature and an apodeiknensis of the theopractic Omnipotence!" The rest of the sermon was nearly as intelligible." On Sunday last, the preacher was the right rev. Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and brother of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, a canon of Westminster, and formerly Master of Harrow School. The sermon was very eloquent (says the *Times*) but very long, not a desirable qualification, considering the intense cold which prevailed throughout the Abbey, and which kept the congregation in a shiver during upwards of two hours.

**A MUNIFICENT OFFER.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of Bishop Wilton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was held in the vestry of the parish church, on Friday week, for the purpose of laying a rate for the restoration of the church, when it was most unexpectedly announced to the meeting that Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, was unwilling that any rate should be laid, it being his intention to restore the edifice entirely at his own expense. It is expected to cost between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* The meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the hon. baronet for his great liberality. Mr. J. L. Pearson, of London, is appointed the architect to carry out the work.

**SEIZURES FOR CHURCH-RATES AT MORTLAKE.**—Another crusade has been commenced against the Dissenters for their resistance to Church-rates in this parish, and the Rev. Dr. Henderson has again been selected as the first victim. On Thursday last the couch of the now infirm and venerable doctor was seized for the support of a church which is weekly filled by a congregation sufficiently wealthy to raise many times the required amount with the greatest ease, but who seek to uphold their worship by the levying of this black mail upon Dissenters, and leave their clergymen to be supported upon the veriest pittance, which is flung back from the ample tithes which are collected and carried out of the parish. The seizure of the rev. doctor's couch is a miserable piece of persecution, advantage being taken of his infirmities and inability to contest the legality of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court. That it is considered an illegal rate is sufficiently evident by the sending of a receipt without payment to another Dissenter who disputed the legality of the rate before the magistrates, and expressed his readiness to defend his position. A blundering attempt was made to cover their cowardice by sending a forged letter with 4*l.* rate and costs to the collector, pretending it had been sent by the recusant ratepayer, a proceeding which has only involved the Church-rate party in further disgrace.

**THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL AND THE ELECTORS OF CHATHAM.**—It may be well that you should know (writes a correspondent) what steps some of the electors of Chatham have taken with regard to the Church-rate Abolition Bill now before the house. They sought an interview with Sir Frederick Smith, the member for Chatham, he having voted for the second reading. In his reply, appointing the time for the interview, he states, "I will only add that my opinion is strong and decided on the Church-rate Abolition Bill." The meeting took place on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., and I may say to the satisfaction of the most thoroughgoing Nonconformists. The object was to press on Sir Frederick the importance of supporting the bill at every stage until it was fairly out of the house. This request he complied with from a conviction that the measure is a right one—adding that his vote was given not merely to redeem a pledge, but to support a principle. He further said that if he could be furnished with any information on the question he should be pleased to have it. I send you this that you may give publicity to it if you please; also to show that if measures that are dear to us as our liberty will not be supported by those who nominally belong to the "Liberals," we must avail ourselves of the assistance of those (although under the name of Conservatives) who are willing to advocate Liberal principles.

**SUNDAY ADMISSIONS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—We understand that Mr. Rendall, of the Chancery bar, a shareholder in the Crystal Palace Company, has filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the company from issuing the proposed Sunday tickets, as being a violation of the provisions of the company's charter. It appears from the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Rendall and the company, that the directors have taken no written opinion on the legality of this step since the date of the opinion of the late Attorney-General given in 1854, in which he advised that it was not safe to admit even shareholders on Sundays. The directors contend that the Crystal Palace Company's Act, 1856, authorises the Sunday tickets. The question is likely to be very speedily decided on an application for an injunction against the company. —*Christian Times*.

**DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ARMY.**—According to a Parliamentary return lately issued by order of the House of Commons, of the distribution of the sums voted in the army estimates for allowances to officiating clergymen for performing Divine service to the military at home and abroad, stating the religious denomination of the various clergymen, and the service in virtue of which the allowance was paid, it appears that the officiating chaplains of the army in the Crimea received—Of the Episcopalians, in 1855, 3,928*l.*; in 1856, 8,850*l.* Presbyterians, in 1855, 1,600*l.*; in 1856, 3,110*l.* Roman

Catholics, in 1855, 1,500*l.*; in 1856, 2,250*l.* The total sum paid to officiating clergymen of the Episcopalian denomination at home and abroad was, in 1855, 19,650*l.*; and in 1856, 30,440*l.* Of the Presbyterian denomination, in 1855, 2,477*l.*; and in 1856, 4,592*l.* Of the Roman Catholic denomination, in 1855, 4,397*l.*; and in 1856, 6,375*l.* In 1854-55, 4,115 Bibles and 2,585 Prayers and Services were supplied to the army for the use of the Protestants and Presbyterians, and 993 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics, at a total expense of 556*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* In 1855-56, 29,298 Bibles and 22,275 Prayer-books, with large Bibles for the use of chaplains, were supplied for the use of the Protestants; and 1,814 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics; the total expense on account of religious books for the army during the year, being 4,376*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* In the year 1856-57, 26,672 Bibles and 23,228 Prayer-books, with large Bibles for chaplains, were supplied for the use of the Protestants in the army, and 8,372 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics; the total expense of which was 4,914*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

**EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.**—A return moved for by Lord Melgund, M.P., specifies the names of the parishes in Scotland in which each school is situated to which assistance has been afforded by the country, together with the amounts of such assistance during the last three years. The total number of schools receiving Government aid in Scotland in 1855 was 907; of these 318 were of the Free Church, 251 belonged to the Established Church, 158 were parochial schools, 100 schools without any religious denomination, 67 belonged to the Episcopalians, and 21 to Romanists. The sums given in different years to different schools were very various, ranging from several thousand pounds to a few shillings a-year. The largest sum given was 2,095*l.*, in 1856, and the smallest, 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the same year. In a number of cases rural schools received small sums of 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 3*l.*, though the average of the total grant given to all the schools was between 5*l.* and 60*l.* for each. The total grant in aid of education in Scotland in 1856 was hardly equal to one halfpenny per head on the whole population.

**SUNDAY TRAINS ON SCOTCH RAILWAYS.**—At their meeting on Wednesday the shareholders of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway once more rejected, by a large majority, a motion to stop Sunday trains on the line. An amendment on the motion was proposed by the directors and adopted, to the effect that at the next half-yearly meeting they should take the sense of the shareholders on the subject, the directors being authorised to issue proxies to all of them previous to the meeting.

**ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.**—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the endowed schools in Ireland have reported. Three of them recommend that the diocesan schools and free schools, together with a great many other lesser foundations, be all placed under a general board, which is to replace the present Education Board; that the grammar schools and higher class schools constitute, in connexion with the primary schools, now under the board, a series of progressive schools for united secular education; and that the exhibitions in connexion with Trinity College now given to pupils of the Royal schools be increased and opened to all classes. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Stephens do not concur in the report.

### Religious Intelligence.

**SURREY CHAPEL.**—At the last monthly meeting of the Band of Hope, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. V. Hall, a teetotaler of upwards of forty years standing, and now in his eighty-fourth year. He was supported by his sons, the pastor of the church, and Mr. Arthur Hall, student of New College. The latter gave a very interesting personal narrative, in the course of which he stated that some years ago when in a house of business in London, and in danger of being swept to destruction by the tide of dissipation which ruins so many young men, he was induced by his brother to attend a great temperance meeting at Covent Garden theatre. He was so impressed by what he heard that he signed the pledge. He soon discovered that teetotalers were not the most welcome guests at scenes of dissipation. His old companions no longer desired the presence of one who would not share the excitement of the wine-cup. Not invited to join their Sunday excursions, he again sought the house of God, which he had neglected. He became a Christian, joined a church, established a Band of Hope, had for some time been superintendent of a Sunday School, and was now studying for the ministry. He was followed by the Rev. N. Hall, who said that one such case in a whole lifetime was quite a sufficient reply to those who asked him why he was a teetotaler. He thought that the possibility of being thus useful should be a strong argument in the mind of every one, in favour of personal adhesion to a cause which sought by a special but simple method, to counteract the special evil of the day, the parent and the nurse of an untold brood of miseries and crimes. —Upwards of a thousand persons were present, and fifty signed the pledge.

**BAMFORD CHAPEL, ROCHDALE.**—The Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Ulverstone, has accepted a call to the Independent Church, Bamford, and will enter upon the pastorate early in April.

**CARDIFF.**—On Wednesday evening, March 3rd, about 350 persons met to take tea in the school-room of Charles-street Congregational Chapel, which was most tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and appropriate mottoes. After tea the company having adjourned to the chapel, a statement was read by the pastor, the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., from which it

appeared that the debt on the building, amounting, at the opening in July, 1855, to nearly 1,700*l.*, had been reduced by the efforts of the church and congregation since December, 1857, by the sum of 532*l.* The English Congregational Chapel Building Society have also paid 100*l.*, the second moiety of the grant promised by them, and the entire debt now amounts to 1,000*l.* A lecture by Rev. N. Havercroft, M.A., of Bristol, completed the proceedings of the evening, which was enlivened by the excellent performance of several short anthems by the organ and choir.

**HALSTEAD, ESSEX, OLD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. P. DOTHIE, B.A., LATE OF AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The services usual among Congregational Dissenters at the ordination of a minister, were held in the above chapel on Tuesday, the 2nd March, and, notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly inclement, there was a considerable gathering on the exciting occasion. The meeting having been opened by singing and the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. B. Dale, of Coggeshall, the introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., Philosophical Tutor of Airedale College, Yorkshire. The Rev. E. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Dothie replied with intelligence and Christian feeling. Mr. Wilkinson then called upon the deacons to state the circumstances under which Mr. Dothie had been brought to Halstead. Mr. Wallis, the senior deacon, responded by giving a concise history of the proceedings since the resignation of the Revs. J. Reynolds, and J. Waite, as co-pastors in 1855, bearing on the choice of a minister resulting in the election of Mr. Dothie. The Rev. T. Sainsbury, of Finchamfield, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. R. Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, gave the charge. Mr. Riggs, of Tiptree, concluded the morning service with prayer. Nearly 100 persons repaired to the Town Hall, and sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Moze, of the George Hotel. On the removal of the cloth, and after honour had been done to royalty, speeches were made by Messrs. Dothie, Creak, Wilkinson, Sainsbury, Davids, Dale, Wallis, Gill, Dothie, sen., and Wallers (Baptist), referring severally to the topic of the day, and to the duties of ministers, deacons, and churches generally. Much sympathy and kindly hopeful feeling was expressed towards the newly ordained minister and his people by ministers of other congregations. A service was held in the evening, when the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, preached to the people. The day was a highly interesting one to those assembled.

**NATIVE CONVERTS.**—A few Sabbaths ago seven adult natives were received into church communion at Chanday, one of the stations of the Ahmednuggur Mission. It is not a little remarkable that there should have been a larger number of additions to the churches connected with the above mission, during the last year, than there had been in any previous year. The number of church members now exceeds 230, being about fifty in advance of the number reported at the commencement of last year. —*Bombay Guardian*, Jan. 23.

### Correspondence.

#### THE CLAIMS OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—If the "extracts," which I am about to inclose with this note, should be deemed of sufficient interest to be inserted in the *Nonconformist*, I have obtained permission to place a copy of them at your disposal for that purpose.

The letters from which they have been transcribed were written to a member of my congregation by his son, now a magistrate in the civil service of the East India Company.

I am, Sir, Yours very truly,

JOHN MEDWAY.

Melbourn, Cambs., March 5, 1858.

December 27, 1857, the last sabbath of that memorable year. Though I can say thankfully—"He crowneth the year with His goodness," yet how many there are to whom His judgments seem dark and painful; how many English homes will be long clouded by bitter memories of the year 1857 in India.

Surely after this the English people will not neglect their awful responsibilities in India. Men here may do all they can; but at best we are but a little band, sometimes struggling for mere existence, and can do little unless well supported by the mother country.

I have sometimes thought that this is the noblest opportunity ever afforded to any people for a rational exhibition of the *Spirit of Christ*.—We have suffered cruelly and undeservedly at the hands of bloody men; but how far worse torments and indignities did He endure, of whom we are told, that when "He had led captivity captive, he received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them."

Would it not be a noble revenge, if each one of those millions in England, whose hearts have throbbed at the doings of Satan here, were to give his mite that they should be "turned from idols to serve the living God."—Surely a missionary enterprise, thus begun and continued, would be successful.

A few days since I rode out to see a Hindoo temple near us. A huge flight of masonry steps leads to the top, from which there is a fine view of the vast plain, dotted with rugged hills.—I sat down at the top, and, it being Christmas day, thought how Christ had come to destroy the power of the quaint idols around me—and what a glad thought it was, that the dominion of Heathendom is lessening every year.

January 19, 1858. Truly God has done great things for us, and I trust that the Government will take the lesson, and see the duty and propriety of recognising Him and His word more distinctly than heretofore. But, as I have often said to you, this depends



Religion Society, of considerable help in getting at its significance.

The following gains (47) on the Division result from the general election:—

Barnard	Stuart	Bedford
Bouverie	Barrington	Berks
Verney	Chandos*	Buckingham
Vivian	Nicholl	Bodmin
Wild	Sawle	Penryn
Baring	Gwyn	Gloucester
Gurney	Frederick	Gloucester
Willyams	Vivian	Gloucester
White	Palmer	Gloucester
Trelawny	Philimore	Gloucester
Evans	Mundy	Gloucester
Portman	Banks	Dorset
Campbell	Butt	Weymouth
Pense	Farrar	S. Durham
Rebow	Manners	Colchester
Bagshaw	Waddington	Harwich
Western	Peacocke	Maldon
Dutton	Compton	S. Hants
Jervoise	Cholmondeley	S. Hants
Fortescue	Coles	Andover
Clifford	Harcourt	Isle of Wight
Cottrell	Hanbury	Herefordshire
Martin	Filmer	W. Kent
Whatman	M. Smith	Chatham
Sir F. Smith	Vernon	Rochester
Kinglake	Maddocks	Sandwich
Huggesson	Clinton	Bury
Baget	Macgregor	Lancaster
Phillips	Greene	N. Lincoln
Garnett	Christopher	Boston
Cholmeley	Heathcote	Grantham
Ingram	Graham	Grimsby
Tollmache	Annesley	Yarmouth
Worsley	Young	Newark
Mellor	Rumbold	Bridgwater
Handley	Sutton	Bury St. Edmunds
Kinglake	Follett	W. Surrey
Hardcastle	Oakes	E. Sussex
Briscoe	Evelyn	Devizes
Dodson	Fuller*	Cardigan
Taylor	Henegge	Glamorganshire
Pryse	Davies	Argyll Co.
Vivian	Tyler	Clackmannan
Pinlay	Campbell	Falkirk Dist.
Molgund	Johnston*	
Hamilton	Baird	

The following losses (25) on the division result from the general election:—

Barnard	Layard	Aylesbury
Macaulay	Col. Adair	Cambridge
Stuart	Mowatt	St. Ives
Puall	Laffan	Carlisle
Hodgson	Ferguson	Wareham
Calcraft	Drax*	N. Essex
Ducane	Tyrell*	Gloucester
Carlen	Berkeley	N. Hants
Heach	Lefevre	Portsmouth
Elphinston	Monck	Hertford
Farquhar	Chambers	Maidstone
Hope	Whatman	Bolton
Scott	Lee	Taunton
Gray	Barnes	Stafford
Mills	Ramsden	Guildford
Ingestre	Otway	Calne
Bovill	Bell	York
Williams	Shelburne	Beverley
Westhead	Milner	Huddersfield
Edwards	Wells	Knaresborough
Akroyd	Goderich	Leeds
Collins	Dent	Banff
Beacroft	Goodman	Dumfries
Gordon	Duff	
Johnston	Drumlanrig*	

Liberal M.P.'s voting against the bill:—

Mr. Akroyd	Huddersfield	
Sir B. Buxton	E. Norfolk	
Mr. Drummond	Thirsk	Voted for 1856
Sir W. Gallwey	Morpeth	1853 and 1856
Sir G. Grey	Lincoln	1855 and 1856
Mr. Henegge	Sunderland	1855
Mr. Hudson	Radnor	1856
Sir G. Lewis	Herts	
Mr. Puller	Kirkcudbright	1854, 1855, & 1856
Mr. Mackie	Shrewsbury	
Mr. Stoney	Maidstone	
Mr. Scott	Pertshire	1856
Mr. Stirling	Montgomeryshire	1856
Col. Wynn		

M.P.'s voting for it:—

Lord E. Bruce	Marlborough	Voted against 1853 and 1854
Captain Sibthorp	Lincoln	1856

Liberal M.P.'s absent:—

Mr. Adams	Mr. Matheson
Sir James Anderson	Sir J. Matheson
Lord Ashley	Mr. Moncrieff
Mr. Atherton	Mr. B. Osborne
Mr. Bagshaw, sen.	Sir J. Owen
Mr. Crawsh. Bailey	Lord A. Paget
Mr. Beaumont	Mr. Pagel
Mr. Brand	Mr. Pak
Mr. J. Brown	Lord Palmerston
Mr. H. A. Bruce	Col. Pinney
Mr. Buchanan	Sir A. Ramsay
Major Buckley	Sir H. Russell (Dover)
Mr. Cavendish (Derbyshire)	Mr. Ricardo (Stoke)
Mr. Cox	Mr. Rich
Mr. Cubitt	Mr. H. D. Seymour (Portsmouth)
Mr. G. Dashwood	Mr. Sheridan (Dudley)
Mr. Denison (Beverley)	Mr. Sheridan (Dorchester)
Mr. Divett	Mr. J. A. Smith (Chichester)
Viscount Elorington	Mr. T. Smith (Weymouth)
Mr. Ellice (Coventry)	Mr. Vern. Smith (Northampton)
Mr. Fergus	Mr. Wise (Stafford)
Col. Ferguson	Mr. W. O. Stanley (Beaumaris)
Mr. Fitzroy	Mr. Talbot
Mr. Foljambe (Retford)	Mr. Traill
Mr. Milner Gibson	Mr. Trevelyan
Mr. Glyn (Kendal)	Mr. Villiers
Sir B. Hall	Mr. Wickham
Lord J. Hay	Sir H. Willoughby
Mr. Heathcoat (Tiverton)	Mr. Jas. Wilson (Devonport)
Mr. Horsman	Mr. Wingfield (South Essex)
Sir J. Johnstone (Scarbro')	Sir T. Wilmington
Sir H. Keating	Mr. Wise
Mr. Labouchere	Sir C. Wood
Mr. Mackinnon (Rye)	Mr. Wood (Pontefract)
Mr. Manches (Guildford)	Mr. Wrightson
Mr. Marshall	

It will be seen that a considerable number of the above are members of undoubted fidelity; their absence being, no doubt, accounted for by the general belief that the division would not take place on Wednesday.

The Plymouth Journal explains that Mr. James Wilson, late secretary to the society, whose absence

\* Absented themselves on Church-rate divisions.  
† The italics designate new M.P.'s.

we remarked upon, intended to vote for Sir John Trelawny's motion, but it was brought on at a morning sitting, when Mr. Wilson was obliged to be at his office to receive deputations. "The division came sooner than was expected, and as Mr. Wilson reached the lobby the house was dividing, and he was shut out. This explanation of his absence is due to the right honourable gentleman, who will now, however, have time to attend and vote on the other stages of the bill, which are more critical."

#### MEMBERS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT ON CHURCH-RATES.

A short time ago a bill was introduced into Parliament for the total abolition of Church-rates. Now, without discussing the merits of that question at present, all must see that it is one of great importance, this impost having from time immemorial been part of the possessions of the Established Church. Without saying whether the view that I entertain is the correct one—viz., that we must deal with the case as it stands, and that our wisest course is to effect a compromise on liberal principles towards Dissenters—at all events a Government ought to be prepared to declare its opinions and to act consistently up to them. Almost all administrations in this country have had what are called "open questions." I dare say we shall be like our predecessors in this respect, and I am not prepared to say whether Church-rates may not, by possibility, become one of those open questions. But a Government either individually or collectively ought to be ready to declare its views and to act upon them. Well, what was the conduct of the late Government on this question the other day? Two years ago a bill was introduced to abolish Church-rates, and the Government said, "We want to amend the law, and therefore we shall support the second reading of this bill;" and they did so. But when the same measure was brought in the other day, what was their language? Why, "We want to make changes in the law on this subject, and therefore we shall vote against the bill." The division took place, two Ministers voted against the bill, one voted for it, and four others stayed away and did not vote at all. The man who has a conscientious opinion either for or against Church-rates, and votes accordingly, is deserving of respect; but, depend upon it, if a Government takes one course one year and another another year, and at last half of its members run away without doing anything, its moral influence must be weakened.—Sir John Pakington at Drogheda.

I see at other elections now going on in different parts of the country some reference is made to a topic on which I offered an opinion here in April last; I mean with regard to Church-rates. I told you that the law of Church-rates stands on its true principle as it stands, and I don't wish to see an alteration in the principle. All the alteration I desire to see is something that would prevent the scandal and heart-burning in parishes arising from the mode in which the votes for and against a Church-rate are now taken. My opinion is that in a parish where the majority is in favour of a rate, and where the property has been acquired subject to that rate, it is right and fair that the rate should be levied. But in a parish where the majority is against a rate, there, I say, it is a fair and right thing that no rate should be levied. That being my opinion, I must remind you that there has been a vote of the House of Commons that Church-rates should be abolished. Now, what is the inevitable result of such a vote? It is this, that matters cannot stand as they are; and in this, as in other cases, the ultimate measure must be to a certain extent a compromise. I don't know, of course, what proposition will be devised by the present Government. I only know that this is intended to be one of the first weapons used in opposition to them. They will take the course they think right, but I am very desirous to let you know what that compromise is which I should be ready to adopt for one. I never would exempt, under any circumstances, property from liability to the rate; but, the House of Commons having declared that it is desirable that Church-rates should be abolished, I am willing to accept this as the compromise—viz., wherever a rate is applied for, if a majority of the parish is against the rate, then let no rate be levied; but if the majority is favourable to the rate, let every man when he pays his money be provided with a form, and if he chooses to insert in that form his desire to have that money applied, not to the Established Church, but to any other particular denomination, let the money be so applied. I think that will preserve the principle, and at the same time no man will be able to say that his conscience has been violated.—Mr. Estcourt at Devizes.

I believe that out of about 12,000 parishes in England, between 9,000 and 10,000 pay Church-rates, their own open vestries, where every rate-payer has a right to vote, agreeing so to pay them. Now, I have never heard any reason advanced why, if the vestries choose to agree upon the rate after full discussion, Parliament should take from those 9,000 odd parishes that which they have always had the right of voting beyond the memory of man. [A voice.—"But the rich man has six votes, and the poor man one."] As to the other 2,500 parishes, they, following their own will, as pronounced in open vestry, do not pay Church-rates. Well, now I really don't think it is very easy to put things on a better footing. In this country we are bound by majorities. All parishes are just in the same position. Those who like to have Church-rates pay them, and those who don't like them don't pay them. But then I have something else to say upon this subject. I in-

herited my estate, and my father bought his estate subject to these payments, provided the rated inhabitants choose to levy them. If Church-rates were to be done away with by law that money would go into my pocket. Every tenant when he comes to take a farm says, "What are the rates and taxes and the rent?" Generally speaking, he asks for the amount of the rates the first thing. Now, of course, if the rates are less the rent will be more; and, therefore, that is another thing which has induced me to see no reason why in those parishes which like to have them Church-rates should be taken away from maintaining the fabrics of churches into which many poor people go without paying a farthing of rates, and should be put into the pockets of the landlords. You have asked me a question, and I have given you as plain an answer as I could.—Mr. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, at Oxford.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, in reply to a question from Mr. Grimwade, a member of the Ipswich Town Council, said:—The subject of Church-rates has long been one of attentive consideration with me. It is surrounded with difficulties; for while, on the one hand, it affects property and the rights of property, on the other hand it may be said to affect—and no doubt in many instances it does directly affect—religious liberty. Under these circumstances, and considering that the subject is beset with many difficulties which have puzzled and perplexed all the greatest, wisest, and most intelligent statesmen of the day, it can hardly be expected that I should say here and at once that I am prepared with any measure, or that I can express any decided opinion upon the subject. But I will say this, that I do think that those who do not, and who, upon religious principles, cannot with propriety attend our churches, may well complain that they should be obliged to contribute to their maintenance; and whenever it is possible to devise a measure—and I hope that it will be possible before I appear here again, as it may be before any great length of time—whenever, I say, it is possible to devise a measure by which justice can be done, and by which, while the rights of property are respected, those who decline from religious motives to contribute to the expense of the maintenance of the churches of England may be relieved from doing so, I shall rejoice in the opportunity of supporting such a measure. (Cheers.) I may say, if it will afford any satisfaction to the gentleman who has propounded the question, that the subject has attracted attention, and that it is now under the consideration of many members of the Government. I earnestly hope that during the present session we shall be enabled to suggest some measure that will assist at least in remedying the present evil.—The Attorney-General at Ipswich.

With regard to the important question of Church-rates, I may observe that the tax is one which attaches to the property of the country, whether it comes into the possession of its owner by purchase or descent. The plea set up by those who would abolish the tax is that founded upon conscientious considerations. But whose consciences, let me ask, are aggrieved by its payment? Those of the Dissenters. Now, admitting that the Dissenters do feel aggrieved, what would be the natural course for them to adopt? Why, to seek that they themselves should be exempted from the operation of the tax. Are they contented with that proposal? No, they desire that all classes in the community, members of the Church of England as well as others, should be relieved from the necessity of contributing to the maintenance of the fabric of our places of religious worship. Now, if any scheme could be devised which would obviate the religious scruples entertained by Dissenters, and at the same time secure a rate for the maintenance of the fabric of the church, I for one should be prepared to give to any such scheme a most careful and dispassionate consideration.—Lord John Manners, President of the Board of Works at Loughborough.

REFORM OF CHURCH WORSHIP.—The Bishop of Oxford has given permission to his clergy to postpone the Litany to the afternoon or evening on those Sundays when the Lord's Supper is administered. When there are afternoon and evening services the Litany alone may serve as one of them. Thus the clergy will be delivered from repeating the same services, Lessons, and Psalms, twice in the space of two or three hours.—Oxford Chronicle.—We are informed by a correspondent that many clergymen in the diocese of Worcester omit the Litany when the Sacrament is administered, and with the permission of the bishop.—Record.

THE PREACHERS AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A correspondent of the Times, professing to be a lady, hopes the editor will tell us why the Sundays in the month of March are to be divided between the East wind out of doors and the Wordsworths inside the Abbey. The two brothers Wordsworth are the only preachers announced for next month. The Times replies:—"We regret that we can give our fair correspondent no satisfactory answer to her inquiry. We believe it to be a fact that Dr. Wordsworth will preach three successive times in the Westminster Abbey services during the ensuing month, and that is all we know. We may add, however, that listening to one of Dr. Wordsworth's sermons is anything but a farce, though we are not prepared to say that, all things considered, listening to these three special-service sermons may not be followed by a feeling closely akin to the ludicrous." Another correspondent of the Times says:—"I once had the felicity of listening to a charity sermon preached by Dr. Wordsworth in the parish church of Ambleside, when spending an Oxford long there some seven or



eight years ago. One sentence which fell from his honeyed lips struck me as being so judicious, considering the place and character of the congregation, that it has remained indelibly impressed upon my memory. Speaking of the Lake district, he remarked:—"In this beautiful country, my brethren, you see an apotheosis of nature and an apodeiknensis of the theopractic Omnipotence!" The rest of the sermon was nearly as intelligible." On Sunday last, the preacher was the right rev. Dr. Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, and brother of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, a canon of Westminster, and formerly Master of Harrow School. The sermon was very eloquent (says the *Times*) but very long, not a desirable qualification, considering the intense cold which prevailed throughout the Abbey, and which kept the congregation in a shiver during upwards of two hours.

**A MUNIFICENT OFFER.**—A meeting of the inhabitants of Bishop Wilton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was held in the vestry of the parish church, on Friday week, for the purpose of laying a rate for the restoration of the church, when it was most unexpectedly announced to the meeting that Sir Tatton Sykes, of Sledmere, was unwilling that any rate should be laid, it being his intention to restore the edifice entirely at his own expense. It is expected to cost between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* The meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the hon. baronet for his great liberality. Mr. J. L. Pearson, of London, is appointed the architect to carry out the work.

**SEIZURES FOR CHURCH-RATES AT MORTLAKE.**—Another crusade has been commenced against the Dissenters for their resistance to Church-rates in this parish, and the Rev. Dr. Henderson has again been selected as the first victim. On Thursday last the couch of the now infirm and venerable doctor was seized for the support of a church which is weekly filled by a congregation sufficiently wealthy to raise many times the required amount with the greatest ease, but who seek to uphold their worship by the levying of this black mail upon Dissenters, and leave their clergymen to be supported upon the veriest pittance, which is flung back from the ample tithes which are collected and carried out of the parish. The seizure of the rev. doctor's couch is a miserable piece of persecution, advantage being taken of his infirmities and inability to contest the legality of the rate in the Ecclesiastical Court. That it is considered an illegal rate is sufficiently evident by the sending of a receipt without payment to another Dissenter who disputed the legality of the rate before the magistrates, and expressed his readiness to defend his position. A blundering attempt was made to cover their cowardice by sending a forged letter with 4*l.* rate and costs to the collector, pretending it had been sent by the recusant ratepayer, a proceeding which has only involved the Church-rate party in further disgrace.

**THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL AND THE ELECTORS OF CHATHAM.**—It may be well that you should know (writes a correspondent) what steps some of the electors of Chatham have taken with regard to the Church-rate Abolition Bill now before the house. They sought an interview with Sir Frederick Smith, the member for Chatham, he having voted for the second reading. In his reply, appointing the time for the interview, he states, "I will only add that my opinion is strong and decided on the Church-rate Abolition Bill." The meeting took place on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., and I may say to the satisfaction of the most thoroughgoing Nonconformists. The object was to press on Sir Frederick the importance of supporting the bill at every stage until it was fairly out of the house. This request he complied with from a conviction that the measure is a right one—adding that his vote was given not merely to redeem a pledge, but to support a principle. He further said that if he could be furnished with any information on the question he should be pleased to have it. I send you this that you may give publicity to it if you please; also to show that if measures that are dear to us as our liberty will not be supported by those who nominally belong to the "Liberals," we must avail ourselves of the assistance of those (although under the name of Conservatives) who are willing to advocate Liberal principles.

**SUNDAY ADMISSIONS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.**—We understand that Mr. Rendall, of the Chancery bar, a shareholder in the Crystal Palace Company, has filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the company from issuing the proposed Sunday tickets, as being a violation of the provisions of the company's charter. It appears from the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Rendall and the company, that the directors have taken no written opinion on the legality of this step since the date of the opinion of the late Attorney-General given in 1854, in which he advised that it was not safe to admit even shareholders on Sundays. The directors contend that the Crystal Palace Company's Act, 1856, authorises the Sunday tickets. The question is likely to be very speedily decided on an application for an injunction against the company. —*Christian Times*.

**DIVINE SERVICE IN THE ARMY.**—According to a Parliamentary return lately issued by order of the House of Commons, of the distribution of the sums voted in the army estimates for allowances to officiating clergymen for performing Divine service to the military at home and abroad, stating the religious denomination of the various clergymen, and the service in virtue of which the allowance was paid, it appears that the officiating chaplains of the army in the Crimea received—Of the Episcopalian Church, in 1855, 3,828*l.*; in 1856, 8,850*l.* Presbyterians, in 1855, 1,600*l.*; in 1856, 3,110*l.* Roman

Catholics, in 1855, 1,500*l.*; in 1856, 2,250*l.* The total sum paid to officiating clergymen of the Episcopalian denomination at home and abroad was, in 1855, 19,650*l.*; and in 1856, 30,440*l.* Of the Presbyterian denomination, in 1855, 2,477*l.*; and in 1856, 4,592*l.* Of the Roman Catholic denomination, in 1855, 4,397*l.*; and in 1856, 6,375*l.* In 1854-55, 4,115 Bibles and 2,585 Prayers and Services were supplied to the army for the use of the Protestants and Presbyterians, and 993 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics, at a total expense of 556*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* In 1855-56, 29,298 Bibles and 22,275 Prayer-books, with large Bibles for the use of chaplains, were supplied for the use of the Protestants; and 1,814 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics; the total expense on account of religious books for the army during the year, being 4,376*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* In the year 1856-57, 26,672 Bibles and 23,228 Prayer-books, with large Bibles for chaplains, were supplied for the use of the Protestants in the army, and 8,372 Douay Bibles for the use of the Catholics; the total expense of which was 4,914*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

**EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.**—A return moved for by Lord Melgund, M.P., specifies the names of the parishes in Scotland in which each school is situated to which assistance has been afforded by the country, together with the amounts of such assistance during the last three years. The total number of schools receiving Government aid in Scotland in 1855 was 907; of these 318 were of the Free Church, 251 belonged to the Established Church, 158 were parochial schools, 100 schools without any religious denomination, 67 belonged to the Episcopalians, and 21 to Romanists. The sums given in different years to different schools were very various, ranging from several thousand pounds to a few shillings a-year. The largest sum given was 2,095*l.*, in 1856, and the smallest, 8*s.* 8*d.*, in the same year. In a number of cases rural schools received small sums of 1*l.*, 2*l.*, and 3*l.*, though the average of the total grant given to all the schools was between 5*l.* and 60*l.* for each. The total grant in aid of education in Scotland in 1856 was hardly equal to one halfpenny per head on the whole population.

**SUNDAY TRAINS ON SCOTCH RAILWAYS.**—At their meeting on Wednesday the shareholders of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway once more rejected, by a large majority, a motion to stop Sunday trains on the line. An amendment on the motion was proposed by the directors and adopted, to the effect that at the next half-yearly meeting they should take the sense of the shareholders on the subject, the directors being authorised to issue proxies to all of them previous to the meeting.

**ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.**—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the endowed schools in Ireland have reported. Three of them recommend that the diocesan schools and free schools, together with a great many other lesser foundations, be all placed under a general board, which is to replace the present Education Board; that the grammar schools and higher class schools constitute, in connexion with the primary schools, now under the board, a series of progressive schools for united secular education; and that the exhibitions in connexion with Trinity College now given to pupils of the Royal schools be increased and opened to all classes. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Stephens do not concur in the report.

### Religious Intelligence.

**SURREY CHAPEL.**—At the last monthly meeting of the Band of Hope, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. V. Hall, a teetotaler of upwards of forty years standing, and now in his eighty-fourth year. He was supported by his sons, the pastor of the church, and Mr. Arthur Hall, student of New College. The latter gave a very interesting personal narrative, in the course of which he stated that some years ago when in a house of business in London, and in danger of being swept to destruction by the tide of dissipation which ruins so many young men, he was induced by his brother to attend a great temperance meeting at Covent Garden theatre. He was so impressed by what he heard that he signed the pledge. He soon discovered that teetotalers were not the most welcome guests at scenes of dissipation. His old companions no longer desired the presence of one who would not share the excitement of the wine-cup. Not invited to join their Sunday excursions, he again sought the house of God, which he had neglected. He became a Christian, joined a church, established a Band of Hope, had for some time been superintendent of a Sunday School, and was now studying for the ministry. He was followed by the Rev. N. Hall, who said that one such case in a whole lifetime was quite a sufficient reply to those who asked him why he was a teetotaler. He thought that the possibility of being thus useful should be a strong argument in the mind of every one, in favour of personal adhesion to a cause which sought by a special but simple method, to counteract the special evil of the day, the parent and the nurse of an untold brood of miseries and crimes. Upwards of a thousand persons were present, and fifty signed the pledge.

**BAMFORD CHAPEL, ROCHDALE.**—The Rev. James Browne, B.A., of Ulverstone, has accepted a call to the Independent Church, Bamford, and will enter upon the pastorate early in April.

**CARDIFF.**—On Wednesday evening, March 3rd, about 350 persons met to take tea in the school-room of Charles-street Congregational Chapel, which was most tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and appropriate mottoes. After tea the company having adjourned to the chapel, a statement was read by the pastor, the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., from which it

appeared that the debt on the building, amounting, at the opening in July, 1855, to nearly 1,700*l.*, had been reduced by the efforts of the church and congregation since December, 1857, by the sum of 532*l.* The English Congregational Chapel Building Society have also paid 100*l.*, the second moiety of the grant promised by them, and the entire debt now amounts to 1,000*l.* A lecture by Rev. N. Hayeroff, M.A., of Bristol, completed the proceedings of the evening, which was enlivened by the excellent performance of several short anthems by the organ and choir.

**HALSTEAD, ESSEX, OLD INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.**—ORDINATION OF THE REV. W. P. DOTHIE, B.A., LATE OF AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The services usual among Congregational Dissenters at the ordination of a minister, were held in the above chapel on Tuesday, the 2nd March, and, notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly inclement, there was a considerable gathering on the exciting occasion. The meeting having been opened by singing and the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. B. Dale, of Coggeshall, the introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., Philosophical Tutor of Airedale College, Yorkshire. The Rev. E. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, asked the usual questions, to which Mr. Dothie replied with intelligence and Christian feeling. Mr. Wilkinson then called upon the deacons to state the circumstances under which Mr. Dothie had been brought to Halstead. Mr. Wallis, the senior deacon, responded by giving a concise history of the proceedings since the resignation of the Revs. J. Reynolds, and J. Waite, as co-pastors in 1855, bearing on the choice of a minister resulting in the election of Mr. Dothie. The Rev. T. Sainsbury, of Fincham, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. R. Allott, LL.D., President of Cheshunt College, gave the charge. Mr. Riggs, of Tiptree, concluded the morning service with prayer. Nearly 100 persons repaired to the Town Hall, and sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. Moze, of the George Hotel. On the removal of the cloth, and after honour had been done to royalty, speeches were made by Messrs. Dothie, Creak, Wilkinson, Sainsbury, Davids, Dale, Wallis, Gill, Dothie, sen., and Wallers (Baptist), referring severally to the topic of the day, and to the duties of ministers, deacons, and churches generally. Much sympathy and kindly hopeful feeling was expressed towards the newly ordained minister and his people by ministers of other congregations. A service was held in the evening, when the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, preached to the people. The day was a highly interesting one to those assembled.

**NATIVE CONVERTS.**—A few Sabbaths ago seven adult natives were received into church communion at Chanday, one of the stations of the Ahmednuggur Mission. It is not a little remarkable that there should have been a larger number of additions to the churches connected with the above mission, during the last year, than there had been in any previous year. The number of church members now exceeds 230, being about fifty in advance of the number reported at the commencement of last year. —*Bombay Guardian*, Jan. 23.

### Correspondence.

#### THE CLAIMS OF INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—If the "extracts," which I am about to inclose with this note, should be deemed of sufficient interest to be inserted in the *Nonconformist*, I have obtained permission to place a copy of them at your disposal for that purpose.

The letters from which they have been transcribed were written to a member of my congregation by his son, now a magistrate in the civil service of the East India Company.

I am, Sir, Yours very truly,  
JOHN MEDWAY.

Melbourn, Cambs., March 5, 1858.

... December 27, 1857, the last sabbath of that memorable year. Though I can say thankfully—"He crowneth the year with His goodness," yet how many there are to whom His judgments seem dark and painful; how many English homes will be long clouded by bitter memories of the year 1857 in India.

Surely after this the English people will not neglect their awful responsibilities in India. Men here may do all they can; but at best we are but a little band, sometimes struggling for mere existence, and can do little unless well supported by the mother country.

I have sometimes thought that this is the noblest opportunity ever afforded to any people for a rational exhibition of the *Spirit of Christ*. We have suffered cruelly and undeservedly at the hands of bloody men; but how far worse torments and indignities did He endure, of whom we are told, that when "He had led captivity captive, he received gifts for men; yea, for the rebellious also, that the Lord God might dwell among them."

Would it not be a noble revenge, if each one of those millions in England, whose hearts have throbbed at the doings of Satan here, were to give his mite that they should be "turned from idols to serve the living God."—Surely a missionary enterprise, thus begun and continued, would be successful.

A few days since I rode out to see a Hindoo temple near us. A huge flight of masonry steps leads to the top, from which there is a fine view of the vast plain, dotted with rugged hills. I sat down at the top, and, it being Christmas day, thought how Christ had come to destroy the power of the quaint idols around me—and what a glad thought it was, that the dominion of Heathendom is lessening every year.

January 19, 1858. Truly God has done great things for us, and I trust that the Government will take the lesson, and see the duty and propriety of recognising Him and His word more distinctly than heretofore. But, as I have often said to you, this depends



upon the people of England. Men here are too few and far between to effect much, unless well backed up from home; and if England ever wishes to see India morally and physically regenerated, she must put her shoulder to the wheel, and apply a little of the energy and perseverance which makes her successful in commerce and conquest, to the higher purpose of calling "the nations that sit in darkness to see great light."

We shall never prosper in India as long as we Europeans are ashamed of God, which has been too much the case. No need for intolerance or persecution; but there should be a steady resolution, that, as long as we are rulers of the country, no practices opposed to sound morality should be allowed or encouraged, and fair opportunities of advancement [should be] given to native Christians.

What effect this terrible mutiny will have upon the spread of Christianity, it is impossible to say; but I have no doubt that the changes that will result from it will, in time, work powerfully for the destruction of idolatry. Better days may dawn on India, and a nobler and purer faith take the place of the gross and degrading superstition which surrounds us now.

This country is in a singular state, exactly like that of Greece and Rome in the first centuries. All educated natives have lost their old faith, yet continue the ceremonies, to save their caste and please the people. The demoralisation is frightful, and mere secular education only makes it worse. No native, whether educated or not, thinks anything of lying and cheating; the only disgrace is to be found out. The national character of the Hindoo is a great hindrance to the progress of Christianity. Sensual, cruel, and false, to a degree that would hardly be believed in England, they cannot appreciate the pure morality of the Gospel. Missionaries will not, dare not, tell you the unutterable abominations of this land; they will not sully their minds by thinking of them. And the want of truth is such, that no one trusts his own relations or friends; and few Bengalees would ever think of telling the truth, when a lie would serve their purpose better.

It seems to me to be of comparatively little use speaking to the adults.—Take hold of the young, and steadily train them in schools in the knowledge of the Bible and by the faithful preaching of the Gospel.—I am of opinion that the triumph of Christ in this land will be sure, though perhaps slow, and yet be the more glorious for the long delay.

#### ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you favour me with a small space in your valuable paper to call the attention of your readers to the present condition and prospective enlargement of the above institution. It has now attained the 100th year of its existence, thus living out three generations. Eleven years ago it was planted where it now stands, a noble edifice, doing honour to the men who designed and erected it. Upwards of 500 children have been received during that time, and fifty are admitted every year, who are wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. The committee have resolved to celebrate the centenary by such an enlargement as will provide for 400 children instead of 240. To accomplish this noble purpose they require a large increase of support. £10,000 will be necessary to fairly start with, and a large addition to the annual subscription list, before the whole can be accomplished. Upwards of 4,000l. has already been obtained and promised. One warm-hearted friend, a member of the committee, has promised 250 guineas; cannot three more like-minded be found to make it up 1,000l.? Seven have already promised or paid 100 guineas each; cannot thirteen more be obtained to give a like amount? That would be 2,000l. more. Seven are down for fifty guineas each; if thirteen more could be obtained, that would give another 1,000l., and then the smaller donations would soon make up the amount. When it is remembered that for every twenty-five children admitted at the half-yearly election, there are upwards of 100 candidates, it will be at once manifest how needful is the proposed extension. When the enlargement is made, instead of fifty children being annually admitted, there will be eighty, a number still far below the necessities of our increasing population. It is surprising that after so long an existence so little should be known by the churches, both in London and the country, of the plan and operations of this charity, which receives children from all parts of the United Kingdom, and from every denomination of Christians, which imparts a sound and scriptural education, and fits the recipients of its bounty for good citizens and industrious workmen; and prepares them for the proper discharge of duties both as connected with time and eternity. Pleasing instances of its success are to be found in the present state and condition of many of its old scholars. The school has been visited lately by many noblemen and gentlemen who take a deep interest in the question of education, and it has met with their unqualified approval. One of my principal objects in addressing you is to invite the public who feel an interest in this all-important matter to imitate that example. Come and see the institution. Look on that interesting band of children. Listen to the voice of the fatherless. Behold the special objects of our Heavenly Father's care and think upon the widow in her deep distress, and as the cry penetrates the ear let it sink into the heart and move the hands, that the work of mercy may be increased, and the pillars of the house strengthened. Much may be done by the union of a few devoted Christians, and here much has been done; but much more may be accomplished if the press and the pulpit will lend their valuable aid. Do, Sir, let us have your support. Say a word now and then on behalf of the Orphan Working School.

ELIAS CHARTIER.

10, Camden-road Villas.

**WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS.**—An association has been formed in connexion with Price's Patent Candle Company to provide dwellings at Battersea for the workpeople in that establishment, a similar experiment at their factory near Liverpool having been successful. The sum required, which is to be raised among the proprietors and their friends in 11. shares, is 20,000l., and the rentals are proposed to be fixed so as to yield six per cent. on the outlay and provide a repair and depreciation fund.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The Government journals express themselves much pleased with Lord Derby's speech. The *Pays* says "the line for the new Cabinet to follow was clearly marked out, and we have the greatest satisfaction in finding that this line has been thoroughly understood and adopted. It was evidently impossible that the friendly relations between the two greatest nations in the world, relations so necessary both to themselves and other countries, should be in the slightest degree changed by one of those misunderstandings which, in regard to questions of a certain nature, cannot always be avoided." The *Patrie* says, "We do not doubt that either by taking up the old bill, or by proposing some other measure, Lord Derby's Cabinet will give a legitimate satisfaction to France. We find in Lord Derby's language a certain pledge for this happy result."

It is said that at a late interview between M. de Persigny and Lord Malmesbury, he assured his lordship that the Emperor bears the warmest attachment towards the British nation, and that he leaves it to their good feeling to do all in their power to prevent a repetition of the atrocious crime committed on the 14th of January; and that, on his part, he will do everything to conciliate the English people, and put an end to any misunderstanding which may exist between them.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

The number of political arrests effected in Paris alone, since Jan. 14, amounts to upwards of 400. Letters from the departments mention that arrests continue to be made in considerable numbers. At Strasbourg, Moulins, Périgueux, and Bergerac, persons were taken into custody a few days ago. The orders are severe respecting the winehouses and cafés, over which the strictest surveillance is exercised, and those places of public entertainment where politics are talked are to be closed the moment they appear to present the slightest danger. *Le Nord* publishes the following from Marseilles, dated Friday:—"Several hundreds of persons arrested, in all parts of France, in pursuance of the late measures of safety, have reached Marseilles. They will be placed in the Chateau d'If, waiting their removal to Lambessa (the penal colony in Algeria)."

M. Gastineau, the editor of the *Guetteur de St. Quentin*, a journal of Republican tendencies, has been arrested. As he belongs to the category of persons formerly charged with political offences, to whom the new law of "public safety" applies, it is probable that he will be summarily dealt with as an "expectant."

Through the intervention of his friends and the Paris bar, M. Hubbard, one of the lawyers recently arrested in Paris, has been set at liberty. When the grounds of his arrest were "carefully examined," M. Chaix d'Est-Ange found "there was nothing serious in them." M. Maillard, another lawyer, appears to be detained in custody because Ledru-Rollin, whose agent he is, addressed a business letter to him. The police intercepted the letter, and, thinking it "not so harmless as it looked," put M. Maillard in prison. He is still there.

The Minister of the Interior (General Espinasse) has sent a circular to the prefects, recommending them to exercise redoubled surveillance over all foreigners, to watch public-houses, and to arrest all known members of secret societies, and keep them *au secret*. There are rumours that the Government has received information of a projected general rising. The provincial papers now speak of numerous arrests every day.

The appeal by Orsini and his co-condemned to the Court of Cassation, cannot, it appears, be decided before the end of this week. It is stated that the great tragic actress, Madame Ristori, has gone to Paris, and that, accompanied by Orsini's children, she will appeal for mercy to the Empress, at the foot of the throne. Madame Ristori, herself an Italian, is said to be connected with some of the noblest Roman ancestries. Orsini, who has been permitted to write to his family, has been further allowed to receive a visit from his sister, a respectable lady, who has been always adverse to her brother's politics.

The French Government has abolished the monopoly of the butchers, unconditionally. Anybody may now be a butcher, and may buy his stock wherever he likes. He will be subject to no other restrictions than those police regulations already in force to prevent unwholesome meat from being sold. As a matter of course, the absurd tax which has been in force for three years, and according to which the best leg of mutton in France was obliged to be sold at the same price as the worst, is abolished. The Government has thought fit to justify its conduct in a report of enormous length, from the pen of M. Rouher.

#### BELGIUM.

The Belgian Senate on Thursday was occupied with the examination of the bill for modifying the penal code in that part which relates to crimes committed or prepared in Belgium against foreign governments. The discussion was an animated one, but no amendment was presented. M. d'Anelhan expressed a wish to see the bill apply to crimes committed by Belgians in foreign countries: while M. de Selys-Longchamps spoke against any *ex-officio* prosecution as calculated to be turned into a party weapon. Eventually the bill was adopted by thirty-four votes to four.

The *Independence Belge* contains a letter from General Changarnier, dated Malines, March 1, in reference to the announcement that Generals Changarnier and Bedeau are authorised to return to

France. He says:—"Amid the blessings of peace France, justly proud of the glory of her incomparable army, which I have so many reasons to love, has no occasion for the services of one of her most devoted soldiers; she will therefore approve of his waiting to enjoy the ineffable happiness of seeing her again until she shall be in the possession of laws protecting the dignity and safety of her inhabitants."

General Bedeau also has written a letter to the Belgian papers, stating that, as the decree which banished him has not been annulled by a counter-decree, he shall not avail himself of the permission published in the *Moniteur* to return to France. However desirous to return to France, he must before all in this matter, protest on behalf of law against arbitrary measures.

#### SARDINIA.

Nearly all the committees of the Sardinian Chambers, while admitting the necessity and principle of the bill on conspiracy against foreign Sovereigns, propose to introduce amendments which will seriously modify it.

Jackson and Atkinson, the Englishman and American arrested at Genoa, have been released, there being no charge against them. They have been assisted with money by their respective Ministers, and left the Sardinian States, Jackson for Switzerland, Atkinson for Leghorn. The other Englishman arrested, Mr. Hodge, remains in confinement, but is perfectly well treated, and is allowed everything he wishes for, and also to see his friends. This is a more complicated case, as he was undoubtedly acquainted with Orsini, and had letters of introduction from him. It is to be hoped, however, that acquaintance with Orsini does not necessarily, even in French eyes, involve participation in, or even cognisance of, the plan to murder the Emperor Napoleon. The French police, however, is just now in such a morbid state of mind that it may possibly take the less rational view of the matter, but the French Government will doubtless listen to reason.

My belief is (writes the Turin correspondent of the *Times*) that it will probably be found that Mr. Hodge, who is, it appears, of respectable connexions and in easy circumstances, is a young man of rather exalted views, and perhaps not very strongheaded, but that he had nothing to do with the *attentat*. His case stands thus:—The French Government has demanded his extradition as an assassin. Political crimes being excepted from the treaty of extradition between France and Sardinia, he is claimed as a common murderer. On this ground, therefore, it appears to me that the Sardinian Government might object to deliver him up, but there is also another reason for refusal, and that is, that he, being a foreigner, cannot be given up without the consent of his own Government. The matter, therefore, lies between the French and English Governments.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces that Marquis Provana, commandant of the Sardinian navy of La Spezia, has set out for Naples to institute an inquiry and draw up a report to his Government on the disputed question of the *Cagliari*.

#### NAPLES.

After a suspension of three weeks the trials of the captain and crew of the *Cagliari* were resumed at Salerno, on the 2nd inst. The reports of the medical men appointed to consider the case of Watt having been read, to the effect that the employment of any force to compel the attendance of Watt in court would be both injurious and dangerous, the Procurator-General moved that the cases of the other prisoners should proceed, while that against Watt should be suspended. On the interference of the advocate of the engineers, it was settled also that he should remain in the British Hospital, under the responsibility of the acting consul.

Altogether twenty-three persons were examined during the morning, three of whom are Sardinians, and the principal points maintained by them were the innocence of the captain of the *Cagliari* and the brutal murder or robbery of their companions by the troops. One of the witnesses, Francisco de Martini, said that his deposition was full of errors, in consequence of the careless way in which it had been taken. There were many who were interrogated all together, and the answers were confounded, some being put into one man's mouth, some into another's. "Have you anything to add?" said the President. "Yes, Signor President; I protest against the assassination of thirty-five of my companions without the slightest reason. Their bodies were stripped and exposed in the roads." The same barbarities were denounced also by Raffaele Parola. "Thirty-five of the insurgents," he added, "were butchered in cold blood in Padula. As for myself, I was robbed of everything by a gendarme, in the presence of two gendarmes, called Deloso and Bandolini. He took from me three Napoleons, seven piastres, and eight carlini. Whether the others went shares I do not know."

The following is an extract from a private letter received from Naples:—

Palmerston is telegraphed as resigned. I heartily hope it is true; it will be a great blessing to the English abroad. People here all say that the engineers in the *Cagliari* were imprisoned and maltreated, merely because the King wished to show his spite and contempt for the English Government, whilst the Sardinians, except the captain, were all discharged at once.

The *Official Journal of the Two Sicilies* of the 18th ult. publishes a complete list of all the victims of the memorable earthquake of December 16, 1857. The total number of dead amounts to 9,350, and the wounded to 1,359.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The French Government desires to plant a goodly number of consuls in the Swiss towns. This has



somewhat excited the Swiss. The *Bund*, an official journal, says that public opinion looks upon the consuls as simple French spies. "The *Gazette of Lausanne* says that it will not be difficult for a consul to convert himself into a *pro-consul*." The supervision the consuls would exercise would "degenerate into a protectorate."

## AUSTRIA.

We learn that M. de Bourqueney has actually demanded that the Austrian newspapers shall not be allowed to comment unfavourably on the state of France or the proceedings of the French Government. The recent appointment of General Espinasse to the Ministry of the Interior is an event which naturally caused great surprise in Paris, and could hardly be uninteresting to the gossip-loving Viennese. A newspaper published some correspondence on the subject, and M. de Bourqueney was instructed to demand the "warning," in the Parisian style, of the offending journal. Austria, much to her credit, has lately relaxed her passport system. The quiet of the Italian Provinces and the general prosperity of the Empire have encouraged the statesmen of Vienna to remove most of the restrictions which our countrymen found so onerous even two years ago. But will it be believed that the French Government demands the re-establishment of the old system in more than all its former severity? M. de Bourqueney desires that every traveller from the Italian Provinces shall obtain his passport at Milan or Venice instead of from the authorities of the place where he resides. Generally, too, as the organ of the French Government, he demands that the movements of the Italians should be more narrowly watched. Such requirements show how far the present French authorities are disposed to carry their system. They seem to us to be far beyond what one State has a right to demand of another, and we cannot but think that Count Buol has shown a just sense of what is due to his Sovereign's dignity in rejecting them.—*Times*

## HOLLAND.

The Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, with two of their colleagues, have resigned. The Conservative journals admit that the Cabinet had ceased to possess any moral authority in the country.

## DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 24th ult. says that the Ministerial crisis which had arisen in that city had been put an end to by the three Ministers, MM. Andrae, Krieger, and Unsgaard, having withdrawn their resignations, and by the Cabinet having come to an understanding on the course to be adopted by it in the dispute with the Germanic Diet.

## RUSSIA.

The *Zeit* of Berlin announces that in five more Government districts of Russia, namely, Orel, Woronesch, Kursk, Kasan, and Pultava, have the nobility declared themselves ready to adopt the new arrangement of the relations between master and serf, left open to their choice by the recent ukase of the Emperor Alexander. This, together with the six Government districts in which the same step has already taken place, shows the movement to have already embraced the fifth part of those portions of the empire in which serfdom was still a legal institution. After this, it will be difficult for the nobility in the remainder of the country to resist.

The official journal of St. Petersburg publishes an Imperial decree sanctioning the establishment of two new railway companies, under the names of the Vienna-Warsaw and Warsaw-Bromberg Companies.

## TURKEY.

Letters from Ragusa state that the insurgents of Herzegovina have issued printed proclamations fixing the 1st March as the day for a general insurrection in concert with Montenegro, Servia, and Bosnia. It appears that the whole Christian population are ready to rise and drive the Turks out of the country. The petition addressed by the Christians of Bosnia to the Sultan is published in some of the foreign journals. They complain that they enjoy no safety either of life or property. The Turks can commit crimes with impunity, as the new law which admitted the evidence of Christian witnesses is not in force in Bosnia. It shows a most lamentable state of affairs caused by oppression and bad government.

A considerable band of Montenegrins had penetrated into Albania, to invite the inhabitants of that country to join in the movement, but the reply was, that the Albanians placed no more confidence in Prince Danilo than in the Sultan. They were in the end obliged to quit the Albanian territory. There has been a fight between the Turks and Montenegrins near the Turkish fortress of Lessandria, on the Scutari Lake. The Montenegrins captured a Turkish vessel, with its guns, and twenty-five prisoners, who were immediately beheaded. Their own loss was seven killed and fourteen wounded.

## UNITED STATES.

The special committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the affairs of Kansas continued their labours. The Republican members had offered resolutions designed to retard the action of the committee by extending the scope of their inquiries, but were promptly voted down by the majority.

A Washington telegram says:—"The majority of the Senate's Committee on Territories have completed an elaborate report. The bill which accompanies it is similar to those heretofore presented on such occa-

sions, and admits Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution."

Winter had set in with great severity.

A fire occurred among several steamers opposite New Orleans; six wholly destroyed, and one much damaged. The Pacific Hotel at St. Louis destroyed by fire on Saturday, the 20th; eighteen persons killed, and several wounded.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* states, that the Collins' line of mail steamers had been seized by the Sheriff, Messrs. Brown, Brothers, having sued out a writ of execution for 636,890 dols. against the owners.

The senators, representatives, and officers of the Legislature of California, cost the country 1,400 dollars a day; they draw their pay in gold weekly.

The expected Mormon war is very popular in California. Volunteer companies are drilling all over the country, panting for glory and spoil. Other patriots are eager for making money by supplying the wants of the army. The Mormons are actively preparing to resist the advance of troops.

## CHINA.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday night contains despatches from Major-General Van Straubenzee, giving details of the capture of Canton. 430 guns were found in the city, 300,000 lbs. of powder, 5,000 rockets, 2,000 blue-lights, 3,000 stink-pots, six tons of bullets. 15,000 lbs. of the powder were kept, the rest destroyed.

Yeh was seized by Captain Cooper Key, some difficulty having occurred in identifying him, as several Chinese mandarins in turn declared themselves to be Yeh. Several boxes of valuable official papers were seized. The list of casualties includes four officers killed and seven wounded. Names already reported—four men killed and sixty-eight wounded.

The French admiral in China proposes, at the conclusion of the Chinese war, to form an establishment in the kingdom of Corea, between China and Japan.

The *Pays*' London correspondent says that letters from China, of January 14, contain some circumstantial details relative to the projects of the allied division which has left Canton for the neighbourhood of the Yellow Sea. It is proposed to send despatches to the Emperor of China, and if within a reasonable time a satisfactory answer should not be received, the town of Tien-Sing, on the left bank of the Pey-Ho, or White River, will be strictly blockaded. By this operation it is calculated that Pekin must assuredly be reduced to a state of famine within a very short time, the Chinese Government never having a reserve of more than three months' provisions in the capital of the Celestial Empire, and Tien-Sing being the principal market for supplying the metropolis with food.

## AUSTRALIA.

The *Teviot* arrived at Malta on Wednesday night. She brings intelligence from Sydney to the 13th of January, and from Melbourne to the 16th.

Mr. Michie's Education Bill had been read a second time in the Victoria Assembly by a majority of thirty-three to eleven. One of the provisions, which has been much objected to, especially by Roman Catholic members, renders the instruction of children compulsory.

The Parliament of New South Wales was dissolved on the 19th of December, and preparations for a new election were in progress. In consequence of the Land Bill passing, both Houses of Assembly at Sydney were dissolved by Government. Mr. Jones, Minister of Finance, has resigned.

Commercial matters were rather more satisfactory. The *Teviot* has gold worth 190,000l. on board, and gold ships now on their voyage from the colony to England are bringing precious metal to the value of nearly half a million. The aggregate shipments of gold during the past year amounted to upwards of eleven millions.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The greater portion of the Baltic Sea is blocked up with ice.

A violent earthquake has laid Corinth in ruins, killing thirty persons. The shocks continue with less violence, but increasing the damage.

For the third time this winter the Rhine and the Moselle are now frozen over, and steam navigation interrupted. The water continues very low in both.

Despotism cannot always endure the organs even of despotism: within one week five numbers of the *Nord* have been confiscated at Vienna.

It is said that the negotiations between England and Turkey, in relation to the occupation of the Isle of Perim, had closed by an acceptance of an indemnity by the Ottoman Government.

A handsome mausoleum is to be erected in the Mussulman cemetery at Pere la Chaise over the remains of the Queen of Oude, by command of Mirza Mahomed Hamid.

Difficulties have been experienced in fixing a site for the British Memorial Church at Constantinople: it was expected that it would be erected in the cemetery at Scutari, amid the graves of our soldiers; but the Sultan has presented a piece of ground on the hill of Tophane. The church will be next to a mosque.

A SECHUANA NEWSPAPER.—By the Northern post of Wednesday was received a very interesting publication from Kurman—the well-known station of the Rev. Messrs. Moffat and Ashton. It consists of the three first numbers of the first newspaper published in the Sechuana language. It is issued monthly, is got up and printed by Mr. Ashton, at the mission press on the station, in the first style of typographic art, and, if not very intelligible to the

English reader, promises in its large type to be both legible enough and intelligible enough to its Bechuana subscribers. The motto under which it appears is *Kido Kisonoco*, and the title of the publication is *Mokaei oa Becuana Le Muleri oa Mahutu*; the meaning of which is of course obvious to the educated reader, and, therefore needs no translation here. By the same post, a private letter has been received from the Rev. Mr. Ashton himself, the following extract from which will be read with interest:—"I send you a copy of the first three numbers of the first Sechuana newspaper. I am afraid you will not be much edified by its contents; but I am sure you will be glad to see this—another step in the direction of civilisation and Christianity for the benefit of the Bechuana. The periodical (which you will see is at present only monthly) is partly of a religious, and partly of a secular nature. I finished printing the *Old Testament* in July last, and now the Bechuana have the entire Scriptures in their own language. I am now proceeding with the binding; a good many copies are already sold. We have, as yet, had little or no rain this summer; the country is very dry, and the natives are suffering sadly from hunger. The 'lung sickness' has carried off a great many of their cattle, their corn is done, they have very little milk now to fall back upon; and how they are to exist till the harvest of the native corn, which is not till April or May (even if they get one), I do not know. A few of our people on the station, and a few of the out-stations also, where they can irrigate, sowed wheat, which is now being reaped. This will be a put-off for a time; but, generally, their crops of wheat are not large, and some of it is already mortgaged for maize. All is peaceable around us here at present; but further into the interior there is a tribe divided against itself, viz., the Banguaketse. They have two rival chiefs—and news has just arrived that the two parties are now at open war; several are killed—I have not heard particulars as to the number. We have had a native teacher with this tribe some years; but he has not hitherto been able to make much impression upon the people. It is said by those who are able to judge, that they are much in the same state now as they were more than thirty years ago, in the days of their great chief Makaba. Mr. Moffat is still in the interior; we expect he is now on his way back from Moselekatse."—*Cape Mercantile Advertiser*, Jan. 9, 1858.

## THE RE-ELECTIONS.

## FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At his re-election for Droitwich, on Wednesday, Sir John Pakington discussed at some length the Conspiracy Bill, and our relations with France, but he gave no definite idea as to the course his colleagues would take respecting that measure. He charged the late Government with vacillation on Church-rates, and said that what the people of England liked was, that persons should have an opinion, and having an opinion, should stick to it. [On this subject we have quoted his opinions elsewhere.] In regard to the India Bill, he vindicated his consistency; he had voted against Lord Palmerston's bill, on the ground that it was not the proper time to legislate; but an overwhelming majority having declared it was a fitting time, the Government "are prepared in obedience to that majority, in obedience to the force of circumstances, to legislate for the future government of India"—to pass a bill which shall proclaim the authority of the Queen in India, "without in any way swelling unduly the influence of the Ministry." On the question of Parliamentary Reform he made a nice distinction—

The word reform has a conventional and a party sense. It has a sense in which those who use it are thinking of great democratic innovations in our constitution. Taken in that acceptation, the party with whom I have the honour to act in public life never have proclaimed themselves ardent reformers. But the word reform has another, a better, and a more legitimate signification—the signification in which it is taken to mean careful revision and cautious improvement of all our institutions, whether representative or otherwise. In that large and better sense I think I am justified in saying the present Administration are ardent reformers.

He repudiated the idea of being fettered by the political action of a quarter of a century ago, and he did not recognise a "finality" principle. Passing through the streets of Droitwich he might see some voters to whom he could not say it would be quite safe to entrust the destinies of the country, while he saw before him men of education and talent who did not enjoy the franchise. On education he was explicit:—

My convictions on the educational question are deep, abiding, and sincere; and when I cannot retain a place in the councils of the Ministry without sacrificing those convictions in their main and essential features, I shall cease to occupy that position.

As regards his own department, the Admiralty, he said:—

Never was there a moment when that efficiency was more necessary than now. A considerable portion of our naval strength is now required in China. A further strain upon its resources is also caused by the state of affairs in India; and we must all feel that this is not a time when our navy should be powerless at home. The maxim is trite but true, that the best security for peace is to be prepared for war.

## THE LORD ADVOCATE.

On Wednesday the election for Stamford, in the room of Sir F. Thesiger, the new Lord Chancellor, took place. Mr. Inglis, Lord Advocate for Scotland,







for example, why my old friends and constituents in Ipswich who live in 10l. houses in the borough should continue to enjoy the franchise, when it is refused to the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Hadleigh, who are equal in character, in property, and in intelligence to the inhabitants of this town. (Hear, hear.) These are some of the evils which I would seek to remedy; and moreover I cannot but feel that a great and undue disproportion exists under the present law between the population and the number of members returned. I would, therefore, as far as may be, endeavour to restore the balance and to do equal justice to all the inhabitants of this country. I do not say—for it would be absurd to dream of such a measure—that I would endeavour to parcel out the nation into districts, with an exact proportion of population to members returned; but I cannot see why some fifty-two counties in England and Wales, with half a million of electors, and I am afraid to say how many inhabitants, should return but 150 members, while the boroughs within those counties return members in the proportion of at least three to one. While attempting to do justice, then, to the population at large, and to extend the franchise so far as the education, the intelligence, the property, and the general improvement in all classes of the people will permit us to do so with safety, let us at the same time do justice to the counties, and take care that the number of members returned by the counties of England and Wales shall bear something like a fair proportion to the immensity of their electors and of their population. (Cheers.)

These opinions were entirely his own. He was not in the secret of the heads of the Government, if they had any secret. He then passed to law reform, claimed credit to the Conservatives for having co-operated in this direction, and expressed a hope that he would be able to submit to the Legislature a number of important measures, which he thus shadowed forth:—

We hear in all the great commercial towns of England loud complaints of the state of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency, as affecting the relations of debtors and creditors. I have already, during the very short time that I have been in office, directed my attention to that subject, and I am in communication with persons conversant with commerce and commercial exigencies in all their details in several of the great commercial cities and towns of England. I trust, therefore, that I shall before long be enabled to submit to the House of Commons a measure which at least will remedy the greater number of those evils under which the mercantile community have so long laboured. (Hear, hear.) Again, there is a measure for the registration of titles and for facilitating the transfer of land. That is a subject in which every inhabitant of this country must feel a personal interest: because the expenses attendant upon the smallest transaction in the way of selling or changing a little piece of land are such as often to deter people from taking those measures in their domestic relations and for personal purposes which may be very essential to their interests; or they are such if those measures be taken as to bring upon persons difficulties and embarrassments without end. I believe, if we shall succeed in passing a measure which shall enable every man to transfer or to charge his land with the same facility as he might transfer or charge so much stock in the funds, and so far from injuring the interests of attorneys and solicitors, it will for many years to come, at least during the first and primary working of the measure, increase their occupation without prejudicially affecting the interests of the community. (Hear, hear.) There are many other measures which I will not detain you by alluding to, but to which my attention has been directed.

Sir Fitzroy, subsequently, in reply to questions, said that when they should have extended the present franchise—he meant the right of voting by reason of the occupation of 10l. houses—to a great number of towns now altogether unrepresented, he should be ready to take into favourable consideration the claims of those who occupy houses of still smaller value; but he must not be understood to pledge himself on the subject. As to education, he agreed with Sir J. Pakington, and trusted that before long a measure would result which would have the effect of enabling every parent in England who thought fit to do so to educate his children.

#### A LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

At the re-election of Lord Henry Lennox for Chichester on Saturday, Mr. Panks, a voter of the borough, in order to test the sincerity of his lordship's liberal professions, put a number of questions to him relative to his views on the popular topics advocated by ultra-Reformers, at the same time expressing his belief that he should have candid answers. The noble lord said that, though willing to consider favourably any measure of reform in the representation of the country which might be proposed, he would not vote for universal suffrage, nor yet would he support the ballot. With reference to the Church as connected with the State, he considered it an excellent institution, and should not on any account vote for a separation; at the same time, he trusted that some measure would be brought forward whereby the scruples of Dissenters to pay Church-rates would be respected. All he asked in favour of Lord Derby's Government was that they might have a fair trial, and he reminded the electors that though the Whigs, on taking office six years ago, had promised peace, retrenchment, and reform, they had involved the country in two wars, and an Indian mutiny, added 25,000,000l. to the expenditure, and carried forward no measure of reform. His recent vote on the Conspiracy Bill was, he believed, in accordance with the opinion of the constituency of Chichester and in accordance with the majority of the people of England. (Cheers.) He believed there was but one cry—"Down with the Conspiracy Bill."

#### THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The re-election of Mr. Cairns for Belfast was very numerously attended on Friday, the appointment being regarded as a local distinction. In the course of his speech the hon. gentleman repudiated the notion that Conservatives were not reformers. We

were progressing in arts, in manufactures, in science, &c., and he held that Governments had a right also to progress and go on improving. (Applause.) He noticed the share Belfast had in the new appointments; the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, as Mr. Clarke had said, was Joseph Napier, a Belfast man; and then, if it could not be said that the Attorney-General, Mr. Whiteside, was entirely a Belfast man, it could at least be said that his better half was—(loud laughter)—and then he had himself the honour of being Solicitor-General for England. (Cheers.) Mr. Cairns then proceeded to notice what might be the measures which the new Government would propose. As to India he objected to the late bill, for it would place too much patronage in the hands of one man, which no Minister should be allowed. (Hear, hear.) He considered it would be well to take time and learn the cause of the mutiny, and then bring in a bill on the matter. He next referred to the bankruptcy law and the banking system as requiring legislation, and then referred to a reform bill. He did not think they should have Parliamentary Reform too often, but he would be in favour of it when the advancement of the country in education and wealth required it. (Applause.) Mr. Cairns then proceeded to notice the system of government pursued latterly in Ireland, by which one political party or faction had all favours lavished upon them. He would oppose any party getting all Government patronage and support. There should be no backstairs influence at the castle. (Great applause.) He then referred to the late Lord Chancellor's letter to Lord Londonderry, and designated it as an insult to the magistracy of every shade of politics. (A cry having been given of "Groans for Brady" was heartily responded to.) Mr. Cairns then declared his own policy to be a strong determination to maintain the Protestantism of the country.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The re-election of Mr. Disraeli for Buckinghamshire, on his acceptance of office in the new Government, took place on Monday, at the Court-house, Aylesbury. There was a large attendance of electors, and the spacious galleries were filled with ladies, conspicuous amongst whom was Mrs. Disraeli. The Marquis of Chandos was amongst the supporters of the right hon. gentleman.

After Mr. Disraeli had been duly proposed and seconded, Dr. Lee said he was prepared to bring forward a candidate every way eligible, but if the right hon. gentleman answered satisfactorily the eight questions he was about to put to him, he would not disturb the unanimity of the election. The first was, whether he would extend the borough franchise to all male rated inhabitants, and the county franchise to all 10l. occupiers? The second was, whether he would support the ballot as it existed in our Australian colonies? The third question was, whether he would do his best to remove the impost of Church-rates and to liberate religion from all State control? Fourthly, would the right hon. gentleman support a bill to prevent undue traffic in intoxicating liquors, and to compel the closing of beer-houses on Sundays? Fifthly, would the right hon. gentleman support the proposal of a ministry of justice, and of a legal university to be represented in Parliament by two members? Sixthly, would he promote a measure for giving representation in Parliament to the colonies and the Channel Islands? Seventhly, would he support the establishment of tribunals of commerce and courts of reconciliation? And, lastly, would he do his best to restore the probate and ecclesiastical practice to the ancient and commodious court in Doctors' Commons? (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Disraeli commenced by saying that his learned friend's questions showed he argued a long duration for the present Government, seeing that the eight questions would demand as many years to pass. But experience had taught him that it was better to promise to consider than to promise to pass measures. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman reviewed at great length recent events arising out of our relations with France, condemned the vacillation, timidity, intrigue, and manoeuvre of the late Government in dealing with the subject, and said:—

The Emperor of the French is as ready as he was before this affair occurred at Paris, and before this blundering misconception of the English Minister—the Emperor of the French is, I say, as ready as he was before this recent event to cultivate the friendship of a people whom he respects and regards, and to maintain the English alliance, which, to use his own words, is the alliance which can alone maintain old Europe against those commanding influences that are rising in other parts of the world; he is as ready now as he was then to support that understanding between England and France which he believes to be the best security for order, for civilisation, and for European power. (Cheers.)

The House of Commons having decided by a majority of 150 to legislate for India, there was no course but to propose a measure on the subject.

Why the directors of the East India Company themselves must feel like corpses—(laughter)—they must feel like dead men—(renewed laughter)—and I should suppose that they are most anxious that their burial should take place as soon as possible, and their obsequies be celebrated in the most decorous, and, if you will, splendid manner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Disraeli described how the reform question had for so many years been "the stalking horse of faction—a something to be hung up and taken down according to the exigencies of a distressed Minister," and he pledged the new Government to the earnest and anxious consideration of "a measure which shall not be a mere party measure, which shall not be constructed or devised merely to prop up a faction, which shall not be invented merely to increase the political influence of a political section, but which, dealing largely and completely with all

the questions connected with the subject that are entitled to consideration, will, he trusts, recommend itself to all temperate, rational, and sober-spirited men as a measure adequate to the occasion." It had been said in the papers that they were a Government on sufferance. [An elector.—"That is true."]

An hon. gentleman says that is true; now I shall flatly contradict him—"Hear, hear, and a laugh"—and, gentlemen, I think the last charge that should or could be made against a Government of which Lord Derby is at the head is, that it is or can be a Government on sufferance. (Hear, hear.) Because in 1852 we might have remained in power—and we were solicited by our opponents to remain in power—if we had chosen to be a Government on sufferance. (Hear, hear.) But as the organ of the Government of that day, I said in the House of Commons that we never would consent to be a Government on sufferance, and we quitted office because we would not be a Government on sufferance. (Hear, hear.) If a Government that is in a minority bring forward a measure of importance, and that measure is not carried—if they have a majority of the House of Commons against them and still retain their seats, I call that a Government on sufferance—(Hear, hear)—but if that should happen to the Government of which I am a member, I assure you we shall not remain a Government on sufferance, but shall immediately take that constitutional course which, under those circumstances, it will be our duty to pursue. (Hear, hear.)

He declared that the destruction of the Government of Lord Derby brought on the war with Russia. This he knew to be the fact. The war with Russia brought on the Persian war, the Eastern disturbance, and the Indian mutiny. (A laugh.)

There is a gentleman in the crowd who laughs at this. I think I remember that gentleman as one of those who in this hall cheered Mr. Cobden, and said that he was the proper man to represent this country. What will that gentleman say to the words of his favourite politician? Mr. Cobden is, no doubt, one of the most eminent men that ever sat in the House of Commons. He was a strong opponent of the Government of Lord Derby in 1852, and he was one of the majority by whose vote Lord Derby's Government was expelled. What did Mr. Cobden say two years afterwards in the House of Commons? He said, "that of all the votes he had ever given in the course of his political life, the vote which turned Lord Derby out of office in 1852 was the vote he most regretted." (Hear, hear.) That vote, he said, "has cost this country millions of treasure and thousands of still more precious lives." (Hear.) Therefore the gentleman who laughs at me and cheered Mr. Cobden must reconcile as he can this later opinion of Mr. Cobden's with his own present views. (Hear.)

He did not believe that the present Ministry was destined to that short-lived existence which their opponents were so eagerly counting upon. He believed they would be judged by their measures, and by their measures alone.

#### PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

Lord J. Manners was on Thursday returned as one of their representatives in Parliament by the electors of the northern division of Leicestershire. The nomination took place at Loughborough. Mr. Frewin, who formerly contested the seat had issued an address announcing his intention again to stand. But he was present on Monday, and said that in accordance with the wishes of his supporters he should not then oppose the noble lord, but hoped Lord Derby would receive a fair trial at the hands of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson then came forward and asked how far the noble lord would be prepared to lend the sanction of his authority to the practice of allowing musical bands to play on Sundays, to the opening of places of public amusement on that day, or to any other measure which would have the effect of reducing the observance of the Sabbath in England to the same level as that upon which it stood on the Continent? He was also desirous of knowing the opinions of the noble lord in reference to the abolition of the Church-rates and the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

The High Sheriff having declared the noble lord, in the absence of any other candidate, to be duly elected,

Lord J. Manners presented himself to the meeting. He went over the customary topics, the Conspiracy Bill, the India Bill, and Parliamentary Reform. On the latter subject he said there was no doubt that the counties had not a fair share of the representation, and he did not entertain the opinion that it was quite right to disfranchise all the small Tory boroughs, and to keep up others for the special benefit of the Whig aristocracy. As respects Sunday bands he saw no reason to depart from the arrangement which existed last year under the direction of Sir B. Hall. On Church-rates he gave the opinion we have quoted elsewhere.

Colonel the Right Hon. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, was returned for Wenlock without opposition on Wednesday.—Mr. Henry Whitmore, one of the members for Bridgnorth, appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, was re-elected without opposition on Wednesday. On the same day, Lord Naas, the new Chief-Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected for Cockerthorpe. At Huntingdon on Thursday, General Peel was unanimously re-chosen. The University of Cambridge, on Thursday, unanimously re-elected Mr. Walpole. It was quite a formal affair and there was no speaking. On Monday, Mr. C. B. Adderley, Vice-President of the Board of Education, was re-elected for North Staffordshire.

Mr. J. R. Mowbray, M.P., for Durham, having accepted the office of Judge-Advocate under Lord Derby's Government, has issued his address to the electors. There can be little doubt the honourable gentleman will be re-elected without opposition.

There are now four candidates for the Dublin



University: Dr. Gayer, Q.C.; Mr. Henry Joy, Q.C.; Mr. James Lawson, Q.C.; and Mr. Anthony Lefroy, son of the Lord Chief Justice, and formerly member for the county of Longford. The last is to receive such support as the Government can command. Mr. Whiteside does not come forward, he will be returned again for Enniskillen.

#### SHOCKING OUTRAGES ON MISSIONARIES IN SYRIA.

Dr. MacGowan, of Jerusalem, sends to the *Times* an extract of a letter by the Rev. W. M. Jones, an American missionary in that country, containing the details of an appalling outrage perpetrated, as is believed, by a party of five or six Mohammedans, in the dead of the night, upon the family of Mr. Dixon, an American colonist, in the neighbourhood of Jaffa. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, a married daughter and her husband, Mr. Steinbeck, and three young children. The husband was shot in the right side, and shortly afterwards expired. The father, Mr. Dixon, was severely wounded on the head by a club, and otherwise injured by sword cuts. The women, both mother and daughter, were exposed to the brutal violence of these monsters in human form. The following are the material portions of Mr. Jones's letter:—

On the night of the 11th inst., three men knocked at the gate of Mr. Dixon's garden, and demanded entrance, on the plea of searching for a lost cow, which they said a neighbouring shepherd had informed them was with the flock within. They were told there was no stray animal in the yard, and they were requested to leave. It is supposed they came to ascertain the strength of the house, and to know if Mr. Henry Dixon, the son, was at home. He was that night with his sister at Mount Hope. After a little time again a noise was heard outside, and presently a knocking at the west gate, and a demand for admittance. Mr. Dixon took a long ladder, went carefully to the gate, mounted it, and looked over, and saw five men sitting against the wall close by the gate, apparently consulting what to do. Mr. Dixon and Frederick Steinbeck returned to the house. There is more noise outside, and the dogs become furious. An accidental glance at the watch reveals that it is half-past twelve o'clock. Frederick begins to load a revolver, and inquires, "Father, what shall I do?" This was said with apparent concern, and just then the north gate of the garden gave way with a crashing noise to the effort of the invaders. Mr. Dixon and his companion went out, partially under cover of the wall. On arriving near the gate, and while trying to spy out the robbers, a gun was fired from without, but obliquely through the gate. From the blaze of the fire, Mr. Dixon thinks that Frederick was not more than six feet from the muzzle of the gun. The whole charge of twenty-four shots entered the abdomen on the right side. Frederick fell immediately, exclaiming, "Father, I am hit; here, take the gun." Mr. Dixon instantly caught the gun, and fired, and is supposed to have wounded the murderer in the hand. Frederick arose and got into the house as best he could, and there fell on the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, mother! I have received a ball." Mr. Dixon returned to the house by a circuitous route, and began to fasten in the door. The men were soon at the door. Frederick was in great agony. Mr. Dixon said to him, "Try and bear your pain with as little ado as possible, as your groaning may give them an idea of our weakness." The young wife was supporting her husband's head, and bathing it with spirits; the mother was trying to prevent the flow of blood with cloths. Mr. Dixon supports the door with all his strength. Little Carrie, nearly eleven years of age, and the two little ones, one of two years, and the other of nine months, are huddled in the bed. The robbers make a try or two and burst in the door. Mr. Dixon retreats on one side, but facing the enemy; all five appear to enter at once, the foremost man with a club about seven feet long, and from two to two and a half inches thick. He strikes Mr. Dixon with great force. The latter parries, or rather lessens the weight of the blow by his hand (which was severely bruised) and the appendage of a woollen hat. He fell with a groan, insensible and bleeding. Mrs. Dixon hastened to support her wounded husband, raised him, and seated him by the side of the dying son, who complains of being faint. The robbers entered the room most furiously, and having knocked down Mr. Dixon, they passed immediately to the stove and lifted the pipe in search of gold. They pitched into the clock, mistaking the shining brass pendulum for gold, destroyed that article, and then began to search the trunks. Two or three were opened. All this happened within three or five minutes after breaking into the house; but now commences a scene which beggars description. Mrs. Steinbeck had just embraced her dying husband, and he had just given her a token of affection, his lips feeling very, very cold, when three of the ruffians seized and dragged her out of doors. She struggled heroically, seizing the bedstead with one hand, she held it till it fell, when she caught hold of her father, who in his turn held her till he was beaten off most cruelly. Mrs. Steinbeck is struck in the breast with a hammer, a pistol is presented to her, and then she is cuffed and knocked about, and otherwise abused, till these fiends have accomplished their purposes. In the meantime a man stands sentinel over Mr. Dixon, while a fifth seizes Mrs. Dixon and drags her aside for the same purpose. Subsequently Mrs. Steinbeck is seized by the other two, taken out, and treated in like manner. Upon her return her husband was dead. This was, perhaps, twenty minutes after he was shot. Mr. Dixon watched his opportunity to slip out, with the intention of making an alarm and obtaining help, but was beaten and forced back. Money is demanded, and the purse, containing but a small amount, is given up. The trunks, boxes, rooms, and all the premises are thoroughly searched three times, and not finding the object of their search, they each time became more furious and abusive. The ladies are driven and ordered about, and obliged to wait upon the villains in the most slavish manner. Mr. Dixon is beaten. Mrs. Steinbeck is struck repeatedly with the butt of the gun on the breast. She begged them to have pity on her, saying, "If we had thousands would we not give them to you? Is not life dearer than money?" Mr. Dixon is taken by the hair, his head is brought on one side, and a sword drawn to sever it from his body.

The blow is parried with Mr. Dixon's hand, assisted by the faithful daughter, Mrs. Steinbeck, although in the scuffle his hand is severely wounded. Little Carrie, too, beseeches the man to spare the life of her dear grandfather. The fellow in desisting stares at the child a moment and then joins the work of pillage. The leader of the gang was a white man, an Arab, and the others were described as black men. These were masked with the Arab veil, except the eyes. The white man entered unmasked, but instantly seized a child's garment, threw it over his head and held the corners in his mouth. The black men obeyed the beck of the white man with a quickness really surprising. They were evidently in a hurry to get away. Near daylight the tormentors left, taking with them as many household goods as they could carry off. The governor has been visited and urged to employ all his force to ferret out the murderers. Up to the present the consul has been doing his utmost to get the Government to act in the case.

A letter from Jerusalem, to the *Presse d'Orient*, referring to this atrocious outrage, says:—"The Pacha has taken the strictest measures for arresting the murderers. An inhabitant, who four years ago had one of the suspected individuals in his service, is in custody. The American consul is very pressing in the matter; it is said that he has written to the Pacha, in order to secure the visit to Jaffa of an American frigate now in the Greek waters."

#### GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN ON THE 15th INSTANT.

On Monday next, March 15th, at one o'clock in the afternoon the sun will almost entirely disappear over an extended belt of this country. He will be annularly eclipsed, but the annulus or ring-like portion of his disc remaining uncovered by the moon on the central line will be so narrow that the eclipse will nearly assume the form termed by astronomers "total without continuance," i.e., one in which for an instant of time the sun is wholly obscured. Indeed, on this occasion, such will be its character in the vicinity of the island of Madeira, where the moon's diameter will appear somewhat greater than in England.

A long and interesting letter on the subject of this eclipse has been addressed by Mr. J. R. Hind, of Mr. Bishop's Observatory, to the *Times*. In its track across England it will approach very near Start Point on the coast of Devon, but will not fairly land on British ground after its long sweep over the Atlantic until it reaches Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, about a mile west of which place it should first strike our shores according to the prediction. Start Point will not be more than two miles from the central eclipse. Although the eclipse will not be actually total, it will be so near an approximation to a total eclipse, that, did the moon's apparent diameter admit of it, less than ten seconds of time would suffice for the entire obliteration of the sun. "Baily's beads" will, of course, show themselves, and it is very possible that the corona, or "circle of glory," which surrounds the sun in total eclipses, will be seen for a few moments, since it has been visible more than half a minute prior and subsequent to the totality.

When (writes Mr. Hind) two-thirds, or rather more, of the sun's diameter are covered by the moon, or when the sun has assumed the figure presented by the moon three or four days before the change, a decided alteration in the colour of the landscape will be remarked; a gradually deepening yellow tinge will creep over it, and about the same time has generally commenced that period of unusual stillness of nature which is frequently a marked characteristic of the absence of sunlight. Ten minutes or thereabouts previous to the greatest eclipse, the pale or azure blue of the sky will change to violet or purple, the horizon will begin to close in on every side of the spectator, and shortly after the heavens will appear to descend upon him. This apparent descent of the sky was one of the most astonishing and imposing effects of the totality in 1851; indeed on that occasion it was truly appalling. For two or three minutes at the time of greatest obscuration the planet Venus and several of the brightest stars will probably come into view, while everything around the observer will have assumed that unnatural gloomy appearance which has never failed to induce feelings of awe. Objects will then appear tinged with dull olive or purple; the clouds, if favourably placed for the effect, will seem to be almost in contact with him, and the black moon projected on the face of the sun, and surrounded by a brilliant halo, will appear to be hardly more than a hundred yards distant.

Mr. Hind entertains little doubt that there will be a very considerable degree of gloom in London; "not, perhaps, what would be termed darkness, but rather partaking of that unnatural shade which invariably accompanies the total eclipse." Stars or planets may be seen, particularly if their positions are known to the observer beforehand. The sky will appear to close in and deepen almost into violet, and the aspect of things generally may be changed. Nevertheless, everyone who can locate himself nearer to the central line will be wise in so doing, if he have any desire to witness the effects of the eclipse to advantage. To the many who must content themselves with viewing the eclipse in London it may be some consolation to know that it will be of far greater magnitude here than any one which has occurred during the last 100 years, or will be again visible till time has made something more than an indentation on the twentieth century.

The central line, near to which the greatest degree of darkness and the more imposing phenomena are to be expected, will cross the Great Western Railway, as above stated, close to the station at Swindon, which will accordingly be the most accessible point

in this direction for those resident in the metropolis who may wish to view the eclipse to the best advantage. It will traverse the main line of the London and North-Western about a mile from the Blisworth station, and leaving Peterborough four miles to the South-east, will cross the Great Northern Railway near its junction with the East Lincolnshire and Midland lines. The respective companies might probably add to their revenues by affording facilities for the conveyance of the public to the above points on the morning of the fifteenth of March. Swindon will perhaps be the more eligible position, as the magnitude of the eclipse will be somewhat greater there than higher up the central line.

To the unprofessional observer, Mr. Hind suggests that he will find his advantage in leaving telescopes at home. The phenomena which require their aid are not certain to occur in this eclipse, and while he is looking for them he would, undoubtedly, lose the best view of those far grander appearances on the earth and in the heavens which have especially riveted the observer's attention in great eclipses of the sun. A few coloured glasses varying in depth of shade will be useful in watching the successive phases of the eclipse, but he will need no other assistance.

#### PUBLIC TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN LILWALL.

What is generally known to the public as the "Early Closing Movement," originally directed against the late hours to which drapers' establishments, in particular, were kept open, but with the more general object in view from the very first of diminishing the excessive labour to which every department of industrial occupation was subjected, commenced as long ago as 1838; and in 1842, became consolidated into an organised association. The society soon extended its operations to various other trades; and, emboldened by the success which attended their efforts, subsequently aimed at shortening the hours of labour in another specific direction. Hence what is also known as the "Saturday Half-holiday Movement," which has led to the closing of banking establishments, the Post-office, the Exchange, the public law offices, as well as the offices of the merchant, the broker, and the attorney, at or soon after noon on the Saturday. The physical, intellectual, and moral advantages of this shortening of the duration of labour have been vouched by the testimony of the trade, the clergy, and others in every rank and grade of society. In the carrying out of the operations of the Early Closing and Half-holiday Movement, Mr. Lilwall has acted as honorary secretary, with great energy. His services are described as having been so absorbing in their character, and attended, during a period of nearly twenty years, with so much personal expenditure and sacrifice, that he has recently intimated to the committee that it would be impossible for him to continue, with a due regard to his other engagements, and his own position and prospects for the future, the discharge of those duties. The committee, anxious to retain the advantages of his tried experience, and his able and energetic guidance, appeal, therefore, to those who are conscious of his value, to raise such a substantial testimonial in favour of Mr. Lilwall, as may to some extent compensate him for his past efforts, and at the same time secure their continuance in behalf of the society.

On Wednesday evening a meeting in aid of this object was held in Exeter Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and letters were read from Lord Ebury, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Mr. Cowper, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, Mr. A. Miller, M.P., Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., Alderman Wire, and several other influential persons, expressing their sympathy with the new movement, and regret at their inability to be present; and Mr. Alderman Wire desired to add 5*l.* to the donations which are being raised, by way of "tribute" to Mr. Lilwall.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER moved the first resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the abridgment in the hours of labour in various parts of industrial life, which have already been effected through the medium of the Early Closing Association, has materially contributed to promote the moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of the rising generation of this metropolis, and other populous cities and towns throughout the kingdom.

The Rev. Mr. KITTON, who is just about to leave England for the Cape of Good Hope as a missionary, seconded the resolution, which was supported by

Mr. W. E. SHIPTON, and the resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. S. C. HALL moved the next resolution:—

That the remarkable success which has attended the present general Early Closing and Saturday Half-holiday movements is, under God's blessings, eminently due to the energy and perseverance of Mr. John Lilwall, the hon. secretary of the Early Closing Association; and that in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when an opportunity should be afforded to the public at large of marking, by a substantial testimonial, its grateful appreciation of that gentleman's invaluable public services.

Mr. R. BAXTER, in seconding the resolution, mentioned incidentally, and as one of "the signs of the times," that on the previous evening about 300 cab-drivers assembled for the purpose of petitioning against sabbath trading, and that the meeting was attended by the Bishop of London.

The motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. G. HITCHCOCK, seconded by Mr. R. D. GRAINGER, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. Samuel Beale, M.P., has yielded to the urgent request of his brother directors, and consented to occupy the chair of the Midland Board, vacated by Mr. Ellis.



## INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 9th of February has arrived. Sir Colin Campbell is proceeding slowly with the work of concentrating his forces. The great central fire of the insurrection is to be compressed within the limits of Oude and Rohilkund, and there to be trodden out to its last smouldering cinder. The *Times* correspondent writes:—

Sir Colin Campbell was, on the 28th of January, still encamped with his powerful force of all arms at Futteyghur, a grand central position, from which he was able to observe at once Rohilkund, Oude, and the Doab. Above him was about to move down upon the upper waters of the Ganges a column from Lahore, commanded by Neville Chamberlain as Brigadier. Below him, along the Ganges frontier of Oude by Cawnpore and Futtehpore to Allahabad, are bodies of English and Sikh troops watching every ghaut, or place of passage, of the river. Then upwards from Allahabad on the eastern frontier of the rebel province are three columns of European soldiery and the victorious Ghoorka battalions of Jung Bahadoor. Thus, when the revolted stations of Rohilkund, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore have successively been recovered, when advancing into Oude, the Commander-in-Chief has once again, and for the last time, gathered to himself the gallant defenders of the Alumbagh, and has reduced to a heap of desolate ruins the long-resisting rebel capital, the survivors of the great slaughter, broken and dispersed, will find no line of escape unguarded by their watchful enemy, save where, on their northern frontier, the pestilential jungles of the Serai afford an inhospitable shelter, scarcely less terrible than the bayonets of the English or the knives of the Ghoorkas.

The siege train from Agra had been detained by heavy rains. It is reckoned at sixty-eight pieces of artillery of all calibres.

The army was in good health, and when it did move would, it was expected, be able to do so rapidly. Walpole's Brigade, which seems not to have crossed the Ganges at all, notwithstanding the repeated statements made to that effect, was at the Ramgunge, facing the enemy, who are in position at no great distance in Rohilkund, numbering about 5,000 fighting men, with five guns, and holding a small fort on the opposite bank of the river. The bridge of boats was ready to be thrown across at a moment's notice. Futteyghur, in the meantime, was being placed in a state of defence, and the old fort was undergoing repairs. Mutineers were being dealt with, and the brother of the Nawab of Furruckabad had suffered death. The Nawab himself and his colleague of Futteyghur are at Lucknow with their joint forces. General Wilson had arrived from Meerut to take charge of the artillery, and General Windham had gone up to Umballa.

Sir John Lawrence, who has been at Mooltan, is on his way back towards Lahore, for the purpose of coming to Delhi, the government of which is transferred to the Punjab. In the meanwhile the city has ceased to be under martial law, and orders have been officially issued that the fortifications are to be razed.

The King was recovering, and would, it was thought, soon be tried. The Nawab of Furrucknugur suffered on the 27th, so the number of insurgent chiefs who took part for the ex-King is decidedly less than it was some time ago. The only fighting that has taken place of late in the Delhi district, now almost quite tranquil, was on the night of the 19th of January, when an officer of police, with a party of Sikh cavalry and infantry, and accompanied by two gentlemen of the civil service, Sir T. Metcalfe and Mr. Philip Egerton, surprised and burned three refractory Goojur villages, capturing 3,000 head of cattle, and killing in the action, or afterwards executing, 100 of the enemy.

In the Doab, greater security has already been established, and it is officially announced that money is plentiful.

Traffic also is regular, and a traveller who went from Delhi to Agra says that he found the traffic upon the Grand Trunk road just as considerable as it was at this time last year. Carts and hackeries of every description, conveying goods and produce of all kinds, and drawn by two, three, and five bullocks; bullocks and buffaloes, ponies and donkeys, laden pannier-fashion, with grain and other things; camels in hundreds similarly burdened; besides ekaas and bhylees containing native travellers, male and female, Mohammedan and Hindoo, to say nothing of the numerous dawk and transit carriages with European passengers, post-offices vans and bullock train wagons with Government stores, with all of which several conveyances and beasts of burden the road is thronged along its entire length. No one ignorant of the anarchy which prevailed in these provinces a few months ago would suspect that peace and order had even been interrupted, judging from the traffic on the road.

Cawnpore is strongly entrenched, though thinly garrisoned, many of the troops there stationed having been withdrawn for more urgent service elsewhere. Thus the 34th Foot have been sent across the river to reinforce Outram at the Alumbagh, who "has guns, ammunition, and provisions in plenty, and as stout a heart as was ever opposed to an enemy."

The remains of the Gwalior Contingent having remained since their defeat quiet at Calpee, on the Jumna, crossed that river into the Doab some 2,000 strong, with fifteen guns, and plundered villages within little more than twenty miles of Cawnpore. First, the 34th, and, when they were recalled, the 88th (all but two companies, occupying Nana Sahib's palace at Bithoor), went out against them, and 400 Rifles marched up for the same purpose from Futtehpore. Besides those who had crossed the Jumna, there still remained at Calpee 3,500 infantry, regular and irregular, with 1,000 horse and six guns.

Great progress has been made in the reduction of Central India. Sir Hugh Rose, leaving Schore, divided his force into two parts. One, under Major Orr, taking the direction of Jhansi, reached Goona, in the hills, half way to that place, on the 28th of January, and opened the communication with Gwalior and Agra. Sir Hugh in person marched towards Sangor. On the 26th of January he reached the strong fort of Ratghur and, after two days' preparations, was on the point of storming it, when it was found to be evacuated by the enemy. Details of this affair are at present wanting. We know, however, that one Fazil Mahomed Khan, said to be the principal leader of all the Central Indian disturbances,—the person who called himself Shahzada (or Prince) at Mundesore,—was taken, and hanged forthwith on the great gateway of the fort. Marching on towards Sangor, Sir Hugh once only encountered opposition, when, on the 31st, he carried, after an obstinate defence, a strong village called Banda. Here fell, by a chance round shot, acting as Sir Hugh's aide-de-camp, a gallant young Captain of Engineers—Glastonbury Nevill. On the 3rd of February this force reached Sangor, and relieved the fort and station, upwards of 100 of the occupants of which are women and children.

In Rajpootana, the fortified town of Awa has fallen. But here, too, the place was evacuated on the night previous to the day fixed for the assault. Here a violent storm assisted the manoeuvre of the rebels. Their guns, sixteen in number, however, and ammunition and stores were left behind, and about 176 prisoners were taken, whose trial and execution were at once proceeded with.

The *Bombay Standard* of February says:—

About the end of the present month Oude will be invaded on all sides, the great overwhelming force under Sir Colin Campbell pouring down upon it from the north, the others closing in all around. Meanwhile the insurgents, still about 100,000 in strength, are fortifying Lucknow to the uttermost. The streets are being barricaded and the walls loop-holed everywhere. Earthworks have been thrown up, and garden within garden strengthened. With all the display of determination, the Lucknow insurgents are said to be losing heart. A proposition of conditional surrender is said to have been received, with the reply that every mutineer would be shot or hanged, that the rest must depend upon our mercy. The country people are said to be friendly to us; it is the great zemindars and talookdars, the land proprietors and great tenants, whom we reduced to order and obedience, that are our enemies.

We are glad to learn the Hon. Lady Inglis and her children, by letters received by the last mail from Calcutta, are in better health than might have been expected, considering the severe mental anxiety and privation they endured during their detention at Lucknow. Her ladyship and family are expected to reach this country in the course of the present month.

## ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM LUCKNOW.

The *Pera* arrived on Friday with the heavy portion of the East India and China mails. The *Pera* brings sixty-seven passengers, among whom are the widow and the daughter of the late Brigadier Wilson, and several officers wounded at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other places. None of the lady refugees from Lucknow have come by the *Pera*, and there is no case of mutilation on board. Lieutenants Charlton, Harmer, and Clery, of the 32nd Regiment, who were in Lucknow during the whole of the siege—the two former severely wounded—are among the arrivals. Within a fortnight of the commencement of the siege, out of twenty-three officers of the 32nd Regiment twelve were killed, one died of cholera, seven wounded, and two severely ill; only one having escaped untouched. Lieut. Knight, who also has returned, whilst assisting in taking two guns, was surrounded by rebels, his whole party was cut to pieces, he himself escaping with many wounds. Captain Cornwall was severely wounded. He commanded a party of the 93rd Highlanders, who occupied the barracks at Lucknow, and captured several guns. Captain Willis and Ensign Travers, who both fought at Cawnpore, and were severely wounded; Captain Anderson, commissioner at Lucknow when the outbreak took place, who defended a fortification with a small body of troops for some time till assistance arrived, and lost his wife and child from want of the necessities of life; and Captain Saunders who commanded the outlying picket which defended General Windham's camp on the night of November 26, are also among the passengers. His brother, Lieut. Saunders, was crucified by order of Nana Sahib.

## Postscript.

Wednesday, March 10, 1858.

## ALLEGED INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following in its non-official columns:—

At Châlons-sur-Saône, on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, a mob of some forty men assembled suddenly, and made a rush against a small guard of infantry, whom they surprised.

They then proceeded to the railway terminus, uttering cries of "Long live the republic! the republic is proclaimed at Paris! the republic is everywhere! men of Châlons, to arms!"

The station-master, an old soldier, collected the railway officials, and repulsed these insurgents.

From the railway the mob went to the bridge over the Saône, and occupied the bridge-head, for the purpose of

preventing the alarm being given to the soldiers in the barracks.

The officers of the garrison, who had hastened to the sub-prefect's dwelling, to learn the meaning of the rumour which had already spread, forced a passage at the sabre's point. Shortly afterwards the troops arrived, the mere sight of whom dispersed the group.

Before midnight, fifteen of the principal offenders were in the hands of justice.

We are informed that as soon as the news reached the Queen at Osborne of the arrival at Southampton, in the *Pera* steamer, of the wounded officers from India, her Majesty telegraphed to the Admiralty-office at that port, requesting to be furnished with their names and any other particulars respecting them.—*Times*.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were—the Earl of Derby, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Mr. Secretary Walpole, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, General Peel, Sir John Pakington, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, and Lord John Manners. The council sat two hours and a half.

Viscount Newport, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, yesterday offered himself to the electors of South Staffordshire for re-election, at Church Stretton.

It was yesterday reported on the Stock Exchange that Count Walewski is to retire from his post as French Minister for Foreign Affairs, an event which, if true, is to be regarded as a concession to England for the offensive demonstrations recently made.

The Italian Conference, at its meeting yesterday, called upon the Italian exiles in this country to express their abhorrence of the recent attempt to assassinate the Emperor, either by holding a public meeting on the subject, or by making a declaration through the press.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, Dr. Livingstone was unable to sail from Liverpool yesterday (Tuesday), and his departure will be delayed till the gales, which have been raging in the Irish Channel, have abated. The weather at Liverpool has been very severe for some days past, with constant showers of hail, rain, and snow, and a strong cutting wind from the north-west, which has rendered the traffic across the Mersey very disagreeable at high water.

The *Times* correspondent writing from Paris on Monday says:—

The official note of Lord Malmesbury, in answer to M. Walewski's famous despatch, was to be presented this day. The correspondence which took place previously was of an unofficial character, and was probably with a view to prepare the way for a more formal paper, such as could be presented to Parliament. I am assured that it is conciliatory—that quality does not exclude dignity and firmness—and, as might be expected, bears more or less the impress of the feeling produced by the ever-to-be-regretted addresses. On the whole, I incline to the belief that the breeze will blow over, and that the Emperor is really desirous to maintain the alliance.

The Siamese ambassadors and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have arrived in Paris.

It is taken for granted that the Court of Cassation will have rejected the appeal of Orsini, Pieri, and de Rudie, on Thursday next, and that they will be executed on Friday morning.

We are informed that since the Emperor Napoleon made the demand of the Sardinian Government that they should surrender Mr. Hodge, on a charge of being implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, Sir James Hudson, the British Ambassador at Turin, has written home to state there is not a tittle of evidence even to justify Mr. Hodge's arrest. The "papers," we are told, have been laid before the Attorney-General; meanwhile Mr. Hodge, who suffers from pulmonary disorder, is not unlikely to be killed by the confinement, while the learned Attorney-General and Lord Malmesbury are "communicating."—*Morning Star*.

The *Gazette de Vienne* officially announces that the Empress of Austria is en route.

"It is rumoured," says the *Malla Times*, "that a telegram has been received here from the authorities in England to look to the state of the island-defences; and that in pursuance of that order a military commission is now sitting, of which the Lieut-General commanding and the colonels of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery are members."

It is said that the Sultan has informed the representatives of foreign Powers that they will not in future be received by him, except on the introduction of his Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to the usage of other European Courts, and that, moreover, notice must be given some days previous at the Porte, in order that his Highness's pleasure may be taken on the interview.

Advices from Mexico state that the reactionary Government of Zuloaga had been recognised by the diplomatic corps.

## MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

The supply of both Essex and Kent wheat in to-day's market was very moderate. For good and fine samples, the demand ruled steady, at prices quite equal to Monday; but damp qualities were a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. Only 230 quarters of English wheat have come fresh to hand since Saturday; but the show of granaries, samples was large. Sales progressed slowly, but no change took place in the quotations. The few samples of barley on offer were disposed of readily, at full quotations. Malt sold steadily, at extreme rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour were in steady request, but not dearer.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

"Down with the Conspiracy Bill" has been, according to the testimony of Lord H. Lennox, the general demand of the country. Such appears to be the opinion of the responsible advisers of the Crown; for scarcely had the confidential talk of the new Lord of the Admiralty been reported, than the distinct statement is made that the measure has been withdrawn. There are no signs that this praiseworthy and spirited act of the Derby Ministry has created a panic, or endangered the friendly relations of France and England. The Paris Bourse has rather improved since the announcement. On Monday our own Stock Exchange was somewhat disturbed, but rapidly recovered yesterday, and closed at an advance of a half per cent. It is remarkable that one of the features of the day's business was a large investment in French railway shares. In truth, the Emperor of the French has far more real difficulties to meet than arise out of his relations with this country. The alarm created by the gasconade of his Ministers and military officers, and the repressive measures adopted, have had a most injurious effect upon the trade of the country. Commercial credit fixes a certain limit to the severities of despotism, though Louis Napoleon as yet refuses to acknowledge the power behind the throne.

Mr. Disraeli, in his elaborate exposition, at Aylesbury, of our relations with France, assumed the position of a candid friend by telling the Emperor that his Ministers abused his confidence, and advising him to take the management of affairs into his own hands. If the expression means more than a covert reproof, there is a difficulty in reconciling it with actual facts. There are still no signs of an amended Imperial policy, or any reversal of the course upon which the Government of France has lately embarked. Spite of mercantile disquietude, the Ministers of Louis Napoleon still persist in their alarmist measures. General Espinasse, the Emperor's own Minister of the Interior, requires the Prefects of Departments to carry out with literal stringency the new law of public safety, by domiciliary visits, the arrest of suspected individuals, and the suppression of independent journals. In Paris alone some 400 persons have been taken from their homes. In Marseilles some hundreds of the suspected have been collected, and await transportation to Algeria. The new passport vexations, enforced with cruel decision, are driving English visitors out of the country. Is all this the work of the Emperor's bad advisers? or is it not rather the result of a panic on the part of a Sovereign who finds himself at war with the intelligence and political virtue of the country. The break-down of the Imperial system of repression is visible in the scornful refusal of Generals Changarnier and Bedeau to accept permission to return to France so long as there is no guarantee of the liberty of the subject.

As though to justify the present regime of terrorism, the *Moniteur* unofficially announces

the outbreak of a Republican movement at Châlons-sur-Saône, where some forty men attempted to create an insurrection, with the cry "The Republic is proclaimed at Paris." The insurgents, we are told, endeavoured to seize the railway station, but were repulsed by the officials. They were finally dispersed at the mere sight of the troops, and fifteen of the ringleaders arrested. An enterprise so entirely desperate and unconnected suggests the suspicion that it was planned in the interests of the Government to frighten the French people into a more abject submission to the powers that be. A Government must be bad indeed, when we can believe almost anything to its discredit.

The autocratic pretensions of Louis Napoleon meet with more resistance abroad than at home. The Swiss people protest against receiving French spies into their territory under the guise of additional French Consuls. The Vienna Cabinet, however desirous to remain on good terms with the French Emperor, steadfastly refuses to obey his behests in the matter of passports and newspapers. The Conspiracy Bill still continues before the Piedmontese Chambers, where it appears to be hung up till the fate of our Conspiracy Bill is known. Meanwhile, the French Foreign Minister has tried hard to induce Count Cavour to surrender to his tender mercies Mr. Hodge, a young Englishman, now in custody on the charge of being privy to the assassination plot. But Mr. Hodge remains in prison at Genoa, and his surrender to France would be so glaring a violation of international law, that we cannot suppose Lord Malmesbury will listen to the proposal. It is doubtful whether anything more definite can be alleged against him than having corresponded with Orsini. At all events he can justly lay claim to be tried, if not by British law, at all events in the country in which he was arrested. It is said that our Foreign Minister has laid the papers before the Attorney-General, for his opinion as to whether the French Government have any right, under the circumstances, to claim Mr. Hodge, but we can hardly think Lord Malmesbury could have any doubt on so plain a matter.

Her Majesty's new Government demand a fair trial; and the electoral body responds by re-electing, without exception, such of their members as have asked for a renewal of constituencies' confidence. Even the persistent Mr. Frewin, who threatened to contest the return of Lord John Manners for North Leicestershire, finds himself obliged to withdraw, in deference to the feelings of his supporters. We do not expect, and certainly do not find, much harmony in the opinions of so many re-elected Ministers; but from the spirit of some of the addresses, especially those of Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Mr. Henley and Lord Stanley, it may be concluded that the Premier allows his colleagues more than ordinary freedom of action. Mr. Estcourt described how reluctantly and conditionally he accepted office; Mr. Henley declares that when a Reform Bill is proposed he will be free to act as an independent man, and seems to imply that he would rather resign than support any thorough measure; and Lord Stanley, in his admirable speech at King's Lynn, was at some pains to show that he had surrendered none of his advanced opinions, that he took office more out of a sense of filial duty than personal inclination, and that he is ready to go in the path of reform as far as official responsibilities will allow. While Mr. Henley throws cold water on Parliamentary Reform, Sir Fitzroy Kelly advocates a plan of amended representation so liberal, that the leading journal calls to account the Conservative Attorney-General for encouraging Radical doctrines. In one respect, at least, Lord Derby's son and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are at issue; for while the former states—"as for the future, even the immediate future, it is idle to think of it"—the latter ventures to predict that the days of the new Ministry will not be so short as their opponents eagerly desire. Mr. Disraeli says they will not consent to be a Government "on sufferance," but if defeated will take "the usual constitutional course." But he omits to say whether that course would be resignation or a dissolution of Parliament.

A dissolution! We trust the friends of religious freedom throughout the country are prepared to look that alternative in the face. That the expectation of such an event is not without warrant is seen in the meeting held a few days ago at Portsmouth, to make arrangements for re-electing Sir F. Baring and Lord Monck as the united Liberal candidates at the next election. Timely measures adopted now may secure many a seat to the advanced Liberal party that might otherwise be lost to them. At this juncture the country requires not merely a Parliament that will take hustings' pledges on reform, the ballot, church-rates, &c., but men who, besides being thorough Reformers, are of tried integrity and

independence, able to resist the blandishments and temptations of a Palmerstonian whipper-in.

Domestic news is of the quietest kind. The trade of the country improves but slowly in spite of the cheapness of money; even the cautious *Times* complains of the reluctance of the public to invest money in aught else beside the Funds. Amongst the incidents of the week may be mentioned another seizure for Church-rates of property from the house of the Ven. Dr. Henderson, at Mortlake, under very aggravating circumstances, as explained elsewhere, and the meeting to originate a testimonial to Mr. Lilwall, whose indefatigable efforts for many years past in promoting the early closing and half-holiday movement deserve public and emphatic recognition. We are sure many of our readers will be glad to assist in testifying their respect for a gentleman who has laboured so long and successfully on behalf of this great social reform. During the week a Conference of Italian Constitutionalists has been sitting in London, upon whose proceedings we have commented in a separate article. It speaks much for the importance of their proceedings that they are reported with great care by the leading journal.

The Indian mail tells of Sir Colin Campbell's final preparations for entering Oude, and for battering down Lucknow with his powerful artillery, and of the steady progress of pacification elsewhere. Sir John Lawrence has now assumed his jurisdiction over the Delhi district, and we rejoice to see that his pre-eminent claims to be the next Governor-General in India are powerfully advocated by the *Times*. With Sir John at Calcutta, and a reformed East India Government at home, we may at length hope to repay something of the debt owing to the misgoverned population of our Eastern Empire.

### "THEY ARE SAVED! THEY ARE SAVED!"

THE danger is past—we have reason enough to be thankful. Neither the imminence nor the magnitude of it has been fully appreciated. The reckless chariotting of Lord Palmerston had run us to the very brink of the precipice. Instinct made us all uneasy, aye, even those who delighted, or affected to delight, in the noble lord's dashing style of driving. But not until Milner Gibson had snatched the reins for a moment, and pulled up the team, did the nation learn how narrow had been its escape from an upset, and what a fearful upset it would have been. We have had leisure since then to look down into the abyss, and to measure the proximity to it into which our petted Jehu had driven us. Is it surprising that so little complaint has been heard at his having been compelled to come down from the box?

It is the fashion, nowadays, to praise the almost superhuman sagacity of the Emperor of the French. From such sagacity we pray to be delivered. One by one, he has gathered into his hands all the threads of a purely dynastic despotism. France, it is said, so wills it—and the Emperor is only the interpreter of her inmost wish. We doubt it much—but be it so! If France is content to submit to political catalepsy, and rejoices to call it "order," that is her concern, not ours. We may pity but we do not envy her. *L'empire c'est moi* may be Napoleon's motto without necessitating our interference. But when this *parvenu* potentate, identifying his mission with the supremacy of his family, looks beyond the frontier of France, and essays to establish his right to regulate the internal administration of neighbouring States—when, in the fulness of his arrogance, he demands from free and independent people such changes in their laws as, in his opinion, will render his pretensions more safe—it becomes time to convince him that France is not Europe—that his power has its limits—and that all the world is not pledged to bow down in base servility before the image which it may please him to set up.

We have but little doubt that the Emperor has long meditated the possibility of curbing the inconvenient freedom which is cherished as a household god in this country, and which has been welcomed by two or three continental States. Two objects, especially, has he long contemplated, a restriction in constitutional countries of the liberty of the press, and a frittering away of the right of asylum to political exiles. The first of these objects he has persistently laboured to compass in Belgium, in Sardinia, and in Switzerland, to which he succeeded in obtaining the connivance of Lord Palmerston. The second, it is clear from expressions dropped in debate both by the late Premier and by Lord Clarendon, he has sought more than once to force upon Britain. When the atrocious but abortive attempt at assassination exploded at Paris, he seems to have decided that the pear for which he had waited but too long was fully ripe. The events which followed bear upon them the mark of preconcerted arrangement. A conspiracy formed by Italians, undetected by his own police, only re-



motely and accidentally connected with this country, was not, in the nature of things, likely to suggest to the whole French nation, the same misapprehension as to the character of our laws, the same strain of menace, the same demand for instant satisfaction. There is moral certainty enough that these harmonious effusions were inspired, and were only the audible responses to a hidden but active design. How was it that from every battalion of the army, thought and expression took precisely the same turn? How was it that all with one accord pointed to England—that all asked to be led to that “den of assassins,” as some of them presumed to designate it? How was it that a similar sentiment in a similar tone found its way into the mouths of M. Troplong and M. Morny, representative of the Chambers of Legislation? How did it chance that these insulting, or insinuating, or menacing addresses, found their way into the official columns of the *Moniteur*? How is it to be accounted for that Count Walewski waited until he could cap these outrageous demonstrations against the right of asylum by his own unmistakable despatch? How, when the Emperor found he had overshot the mark, and was compelled to offer an apology, how was it that so far as the French people were concerned, the knowledge of that concession was suppressed? We are not obliged to see things through diplomatic spectacles, nor to describe them in diplomatic language—and we say that all this, with the single exception of the attempt at assassination, shows evident marks of design—of long meditated design—a design to curtail, in as far as it was inconvenient to the Emperor, the freedom of the people of England—to filch from them rights in which they had gloried for centuries—to establish a precedent for demanding changes in our institutions—and to make Napoleon’s wants and whims paramount, even in our domestic legislation, over the voices of the people of England.

Is there any one yet disposed to doubt that the Emperor was pursuing a deep laid design? Well, did he not take simultaneous measures to contract within narrower limits the constitutional freedom of Sardinia, of Belgium, of Switzerland? Because a half dozen exiled desperadoes had atrociously plotted his destruction, was that any reason why every free State in Europe was to copy the spirit of his police regulations, and lend him assistance in making his proscriptions operative beyond his own frontiers? Yet—this, it is evident, is what he meant. This is the only intelligible interpretation of Count Walewski’s despatch. Read by the light of foregoing circumstances in France, and concurrent demands in the smaller free States of Europe, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Orsini’s conspiracy was adroitly laid hold of to force upon us and others the adoption of some of the most odious devices of despotism.

To this purpose of the Emperor of the French Lord Palmerston has given the aid of connivance. We do not suspect the noble lord of deliberately betraying the independence of the country. That he saw through Louis Napoleon’s designs we have no doubt. That he meant to defeat them we can easily believe. But that he viewed them with patriotic indignation, his entire conduct in this matter serves to disprove. He appears to have deemed it statesmanlike to jockey the Emperor by seeming to concede an equivalent to his demands, and then to jockey his own countrymen by pretending to submit to them an innocent law reform. He has succeeded with neither. But he came very near it. And although the Conspiracy to Murder Bill would have proved nothing to the Emperor had he got it, it would have been to us the loss of our character, and to other countries the loss of heart and hope, had we given it. It is this cleverness of the noble lord, ballasted by no principle, which has made his foreign policy at once so pretentious, so dangerous, and so barren of glorious results. He has played a personal game on which he gaily and thoughtlessly staked the reputation and even the freedom of his country—he meant to win it by tricks—but, happily, the cards have been snatched out of his hands.

With the deepest satisfaction we hear that Lord Derby does not intend to go on with the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, and that he has informed the French Government of his decision. We breathe freely once more. Sardinia, Belgium, Switzerland—aye, and apart from official observation, France herself, and Germany, and Italy, will breathe more freely when they learn this result. The people of England have redeemed their character, and have showed that independence is dearer to them than Palmerston, dearer even than an Anglo-French alliance. This is the first fruit of a change of ministry. Our national reputation, our self-respect, our good example in Europe, our independence and our free institutions are freed from the paralysing gripe of a despotic hand. We may well exclaim over them with devoutest thankfulness “*They are saved! They are saved!*”

#### THE RE-ELECTIONS.

THE re-elections, consequent on the acceptance of office under the Crown by several members of the House of Commons, have come off very quietly. Droitwich and Stamford, King’s Lynn and Chichester, have concurred with Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Staffordshire, with North Wilts, North Leicestershire and East Suffolk, and some few other constituencies, in viewing Lord Derby’s choice with tacit acquiescence. Even Belfast approves, and the city of Durham, we understand, gives silent consent. Not a breath of opposition anywhere. Is the Palmerston spell dissolved? We are afraid we cannot quote these re-elections in proof of it. The agricultural mind was never much bitten by the Palmerston mania—and if it had been, the agricultural mind is politically regulated by the great landowners.

Well, what have the newly appointed ministers said? To confess the truth, they have not said much. Almost all of them have repeated a marvellously similar story, modified only by the idiosyncrasy of the speaker. Lord Derby pitched the key, and sung over the air, in the House of Lords, and all the voices from treble to bass have tried to keep in unison. There have been no chords—simply because harmony was not attempted. There have been a few discords—but only such as will naturally result from an imperfect imitation of sound. *Toujours perdrix*. The same dish always, only variously disguised.

“Of rabbits young, and rabbits old,  
Of rabbits hot, and rabbits cold,  
Of rabbits tender, rabbits tough,  
We thank the earl we’ve had enough.”

The French alliance has been the great card. Praise of Louis Napoleon, allowance for French susceptibilities, indignation at Palmerstonian mismanagement, and, what is really valuable, reliance on the law as it stands, at least until its strength and range have been fairly tested, have been the main topics under this head. India has supplied the next *piece de resistance*. Here, too, we are accommodated by all the speakers after a similar fashion. Immediate legislation was deprecated—but after a majority of 145 votes in the House of Commons against any unnecessary delay, the question, of course, gets into quite a different position. The Company has been condemned—its moral power is gone forth from it—already it is dead and waits only decent burial. Its functions must be hereafter vested in the Crown—but that is to be done in an entirely original manner, and with great improvement on Palmerstonian details. And then, Parliamentary Reform is uncovered, and instantly taken to the sideboard—with a sort of apology “You see your dinner, friends.” Well, we do see it in a sense—but the question occurs whether, after all, it is intended we should eat as well as see. There were side dishes, too—but they were not handed round. One man pointed to education—another to Bankruptcy Law and registration of titles to land—almost every one looked towards a hash of Church-rates, and recommended it as very good. But, in the main, the fare was nothing but what we have seen on the table at every recent spread. The only difference was in the sauce, of which, to tell the truth, there was great variety.

In one respect the country will thoroughly sympathise with every member of the administration. Each of them in turn, expressed great surprise at finding himself in office, and seemed to regard the formation of a Derby Cabinet as an all but inexplicable marvel, and a something needing explanation if not apology. And after attentive consideration of all that has been said upon the matter, we are obliged to confess that the mystery still remains unsolved. We know very well why Lord Palmerston went out, and why it was necessary he should go out, and be kept out—but we cannot for the life of us give one satisfactory reason to ourselves why these gentlemen are in. They have furnished us with no clue to unravel the enigma. Of course, the Queen sent for Lord Derby, and equally of course Lord Derby heroically resolved to sacrifice himself and stand by the Queen. But this we should be glad to learn. Why is a Cabinet, without any distinctive policy, and in a minority in the House of Commons, in possession of the powers of Government at this moment? What do they profess to represent which this country wishes to be represented, and which they, as a body, can represent more fully than others? They are in office by an accident, but what do they mean to do there which another combination of men might not have done better? Upon what principle was the distribution of parts regulated? Why is Sir John Pakington at the Admiralty? Why is Lord John Manners at the Board of Works? Why is Mr. Disraeli at the Exchequer? They all seem astonished that they should so suddenly have passed over from one side of the House to another—and although they have volunteered some account of them-

selves, few of them have suggested any reason in the nature of things why they should be where they are.

But we will not quarrel with them prematurely. The worst we wish of them is that they may find it necessary to behave handsomely to a very patient, but not wholly servile, people. If they could but once clear their brains of the delusion that they are really necessary to the government of the country, which they certainly are not, and admit that they hold the reins by sufferance, and only during good behaviour, which they unquestionably do—if they would only believe they are in place, not because place could not be as well or better filled without them, but because their master—the public—is disposed to let them try their hand once more—if they would only lay out their talents, not for their party, but for the nation, and confide in the collective wisdom and patriotism of the country, rather than in their own fancied superiority—they have a splendid opportunity before them. We wish we could say that their speeches on re-election have given us a higher opinion of their fitness to take in hand the helm of Government at this juncture—but we must say, and we say it with reluctance, that most of what they have said for themselves serves to increase our suspicion that in changing the Palmerston for the Derby Administration we have only substituted a green imposture for a grey one. The difference between the two is chiefly in colour.

#### THE NEW ITALIAN MOVEMENT.

EXIT Mazzini and the Republicans—enter Barrocco and the Constitutionalists. We are relieved at the shifting of the scenes. The creed and policy identified with the name of Mazzini are effete. We cannot wish better for the zealous patriot than that he may throw his great energies and ability into the new movement. Incessant and abortive insurrections for a Republic, one and indivisible, have not advanced Italian independence one iota, but have indefinitely thrown back a cause which has strong claims upon the sympathies of Europe. That the idea of Italian nationality should survive the follies and misguided efforts of its extreme adherents is a proof of its vitality. It is now taking a new form. During the many years Mazzini and his disciples have been laboriously conspiring to realise a Utopia, Piedmont has grown into a settled constitutional State, the last refuge of Italian freedom, a distinct power among the nations of Europe. To realise for all Italy the freedom and independence enjoyed by Piedmont is in brief the aim of the movement which has, during the last week, been inaugurated in our metropolis.

The character and aims of the Conference of the “Italian National Constitution League” give the promise of eventual success. It could fairly claim to be a representative gathering—the delegates being, with one exception, inhabitants of Italian cities and towns who originally met at Turin, but were obliged, by the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, to adjourn to London. That some forty Italians, representing the votes of about 8,000 persons and the sympathies of thousands more in Milan, Venice, and other parts of Italy, should have come to the metropolis of Great Britain, calmly to consult together on a new national programme, is a remarkable indication of earnestness and patriotism. Their first act was needful and becoming—emphatic expression of detestation of the late assassination plot and of its authors “as enemies who constantly stand between Italy and her regeneration.” It was next agreed that the object of the new League should be “to labour unceasingly to form among the various States a joint Confederation for their mutual support, and to urge upon each Sovereign the immediate concession to his people of a free constitution, based upon the principles of the one enjoyed by the Sardinian people.” These aims are to be sought by moral means and peaceful agitation only. The Chairman, Signor Borromeo, protested on behalf of himself, and he thought he but echoed the sentiments of the largest portion of the people of Italy, “that no sectarian doctrines suited a cause so great as theirs, when the constitutional independence of the States of Italy, to be governed free from the influence of foreign arms, was based, not on such narrow principles, but on the broad ground of right, justice, and humanity.” The Conference was unquestionably successful as a first demonstration, and though the arduous task of rousing the whole population of the Italian Peninsula to the assertion of their rights, and of neutralising foreign influences, has yet to be accomplished, the delegates have laid a broad and solid foundation for future action. In the outset it is not too sanguine to hope that the unfurling of the Italian constitutional banner will prevent further wild insurrectionary movements which only entail bloodshed and suffering upon enthusiasts, whose patriotic zeal



may now be turned to practical account. This in itself is no slight gain.

The Italian delegates ask for the co-operation of "the friends of constitutional government in England, and in the other countries of the continent of Europe." We have no doubt that they will meet with widespread and substantial sympathy in this country, where the cause of Italian independence has always had numerous and influential friends. The list of noblemen and gentlemen who have expressed their intention of supporting the movement is already imposing. It is not often that a nation struggling for freedom can present so strong a case for external aid. Italy, it is continually said, is only "a geographical expression." No doubt the notion of a federation of Italian States under one supreme head is at present only a bright vision of the future, involving a complete revolution in the *status quo*. But the new League contemplates only the gradual realisation of their cherished idea. Not only must Italy grow into a nation, but the process will necessarily be slow and pacific. It involves the downfall of the secular power of the Papacy, and the withdrawal of the Austrians from Lombardy. Both of these objects are at present impracticable—yet scarcely less so than was the idea of a constitutional government at Turin a quarter of a century ago. Austria is the key-stone of Italian despotism, and at present her influence over the States of Italy, with one signal exception, is supreme. But it is impossible that her power should continue if constitutional government is to become developed in Italy. There are, besides, some signs that Tuscany may, before long, adopt the institutions of Piedmont and unite with that State in uplifting the constitutional banner. While the latter country has shown that Italians are capable of self-government, the present condition of Lombardy, under an Austrian viceroy, after the lapse of half a century, demonstrates that Italians cannot amalgamate with Germans under one rule. And if it be an unerring natural law that a subject race must be either absorbed, exterminated, or freed, then must Northern Italy sooner or later revert to its rightful proprietors. That fair country is still held as a foreign conquest, occupied by foreign troops, not governed by civil authority. Every expedient to reconcile the population to Austrian ascendancy has failed, so much so that the few Italians who have given in their adhesion to the Archduke Maximilian, who holds his court at Milan, "are scouted and even insulted by their countrymen." It would be absurd to regard such a state of things as permanent. Ere long the Austrians will have to resign possession of a country they cannot hold with the goodwill of the population, and every effort put forth by the National League will render their continuance more precarious.

The demands made by the Constitutional party are not the suggestions of a fervid imagination, but the deductions of sober reason and a ripe experience. Whatever may be thought of the programme in France and Austria, it will meet with ready sympathy in all the constitutional States of Europe. Nothing more is asked for on behalf of the whole of Italy than is already enjoyed by a small part of it. Constitutional government, free speech, a free press, the right of public meeting, equal justice to all classes, are the very elements of Piedmontese and British freedom. The only novelty in the proposal is the introduction of the federation principle, which is thus explained:—"A mutual arrangement to be made between each of the various Sovereigns of Europe to appoint a central and supreme Power to arrange all matters of difference that may arise between them, and to allow the Representative Assembly of each State to choose their own delegates by vote to represent the mutual interest of each Sovereign at the central and supreme Power. Thus, by the joint confederation of the States, would be represented to the world a body compact and united in itself, and the dream of the people of Italy would become at once a reality."

The new League, in an eloquent and dignified and earnest address, adopted on Monday, on the proposal of Signor Farini, ask that their claims may be carefully and calmly considered by the Sovereigns and statesmen of Europe. The appeal is not likely under existing circumstances to produce much result. Our own Government have little sympathy with Italian demands, and no other means of supporting them than by maintaining cordial relations with the Piedmontese Government, and continuing to give it a moral support. The Emperor Napoleon can scarcely be expected to encourage constitutional government abroad when he suppresses it at home, to withdraw his troops from Rome while Papal priests are his spiritual policemen in France, or to give umbrage to the Court of Vienna by countenancing revolutionary designs in Italy. Russia, though not averse to disabbling Austria,

is more unwilling to support free government in Italy.

The Constitutional League are, therefore, thrown back upon their own resources and the inherent justice of their cause. The work is arduous, but the ultimate issue certain. So long as Piedmont remains a constitutional State their cause cannot be regarded as hopeless. A movement based on right principles and backed by one compact Italian State, and by the sympathies of the civilised world, is not, after all, very Utopian. The persevering efforts of the new League promise, eventually, to create a public feeling in their native country, to which despotism will at length capitulate. We have a strong conviction that the example of Piedmont must be followed ere long by neighbouring States. The Sovereigns of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena will probably be the first to acknowledge the wisdom of a form of Government, which enables the King of Sardinia to repose securely in the affections of a loyal population. The league of these four Italian States would present a front which could face the greater difficulties of Austrian domination and Papal supremacy. By this tentative process Italian independence may become a reality. A new era in Italian history seems at last to have commenced. Insurrection, the cry of a despairing nation, has expended itself. Moral agitation is a power with which the sword cannot so well cope. Its successes though slowly won are abiding. The League have inaugurated a system of popular instruction which promises not only to snap asunder the chains of civil and spiritual despotism, but to engender that national self-reliance which is the best guarantee of the success and permanence of free institutions. Most heartily do we wish the new Italian movement "God speed."

#### CONFERENCE OF ITALIAN DELEGATES.

The conference of Italian Constitutionalists has been sitting nearly every day during the past week in Newman-street. They originally assembled at Turin, but the attempt on the Emperor's life induced them to adjourn to London. The number of delegates present was thirty-nine, representing the votes of 7,692 persons. The number of persons represented would have been considerably more had it not been for the difficulty experienced by the leaders of the movement in exciting the jealousy and suspicion of the different States in Italy. The chair was occupied on each occasion by Signor A. F. Borromeo, who stated that the object of the movement was to concert the best means of reviving actively the movement that had in the early part of the year 1848 almost become a fact; he alluded to the principles so strongly enunciated, that the only hope of Italy's regeneration lay in a confederation of the Italian States for their mutual support, having for their centre a supreme Power. It was necessary their principles should be thoroughly understood, that no doubt should exist on the fact that the movement thus happily commenced was essentially a moral agitation which combined in its weight of argument an appeal to reason and justice. (Cheers.) No expression of bitterness, no lamentation of past events, no loose effusions of past wrongs should be remembered.

Wednesday was occupied in the delivery of moderate speeches by Signor Borromeo, Signor Curioni, Signor Litta, and Signor Correnti. The business done was to empower Signor Litta, Signor Brambilla, and Signor Da Costa, to draw up an address, setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wants carefully considered by the Powers of Europe, with a view of obtaining their support in furtherance of the principles of the League.

The address was not ready for the conference on Thursday. The sitting was occupied in reading letters of adhesion, making speeches, and passing resolutions pledging the members to labour unceasingly by moral means for the promotion of constitutional liberty in Italy.

On Friday, many letters, approving of the objects of the delegates, were read, some from members of both Houses. The speakers were in high spirits at the success of their movement. A resolution was passed inviting the friends of constitutional government in England and in other countries to co-operate with the Italian National League.

The address "of the Conference of delegates of the Italian National Constitutional League to the various sovereigns, princes, and statesmen of Europe" was finally adopted on Monday, after a good deal of alteration and consideration. It was moved by Signor Farini and carried unanimously. After setting forth the right of Italy to national existence, and her claims upon the gratitude, the humanity, the justice, and the interests of the various European Powers, the address proposes to realise the object in view in the following manner:—

The giving to each of the various States of Italy a Constitutional Government.

The Constitutional Government of each State to embrace,—

1. A Representative Assembly and a House of Peers.
2. The freedom of public speech and the liberty of the press.
3. The right of public assembly.
4. The appointment of a municipal guard.
5. The organisation of the municipal authority on a liberal elective system; and
6. For all courts of justice to be open to allow public opinion to give full weight to justice. A mutual arrange-

ment to be made between each of the various sovereigns of Europe to appoint a central and supreme Power to arrange all matters of difference that may arise between them, and to allow the Representative Assembly of each State to choose their own delegates by vote to represent the mutual interest of each sovereign at the central and supreme Power.

Thus, by the joint confederation of the States, would be represented to the world a body compact and united in itself, and the dream of the people of Italy would become at once a reality.

#### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The new Board of Admiralty will consist of Sir John Pakington, First Lord; Vice-Admiral William Fanshawe Martin, ex-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, First Sea Lord; Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B. (ex-First); Second; Rear-Admiral Alexander Milne, Third; Captain the Hon. James R. Drummond, C.B. (ex-Private Secretary to the late First Lord), Fourth; Lord Lovaine, Fifth; and the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Principal Secretary.

The Earl of Derby has appointed Mr. Maurice Drummond to be one of his private secretaries, and Mr. William Franks has been appointed to be private secretary to the Lord President of the Council.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. Ralph Earle, attaché to her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to be his private secretary.

Major-General Peel, Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. William Peel and Mr. J. H. Orde, of the War-office, to be his private secretaries. Lord Hardinge, Under Secretary of State for War, has appointed Mr. H. J. R. Gaskoin, of the War-office, to be his private secretary.

Mr. E. C. Egerton was offered the Judge-Advocate'ship in Lord Derby's Ministry, but declined to accept it.

Arrangements for the appointment of the Solicitor-General for Ireland have not been finally made. Mr. S. Fitzgerald has declined the offer made to him by Lord Eglinton, not wishing to go into Parliament.

The style and title assumed by the new Lord Chancellor is "Baron Chelmsford, of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex." It was at this town that Mr. Frederick Thesiger gained his earliest fame as a pleader, so the local journal says.

Mr. Disraeli, as leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons, has issued a Circular to the Conservative members, soliciting their attendance on the 12th instant. It is understood that there will also be a strong muster of Liberals on the occasion.

#### THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. I. BUTT, M.P.

The following are published as the resolutions of the committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate Mr. Roebuck's charge against Mr. I. Butt:—

1. That Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., a member of this house, did not, as stated in the petition of Edward Leve Coffey, in or about the months of July or August, 1856, corruptly enter into an agreement with his Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan or his agents, to the effect that the said Isaac Butt should, for a sum of money, advocate and prosecute, in the House of Commons, with her Majesty's Government and the Honourable East India Company, the claims of his Highness for the recovery of his territory, of which he had been deprived by annexation by the Honourable East India Company, nor, "in pursuance of such corrupt agreement, have divers sums of money been actually paid by the said Ameer Ali Moorad Khan to the said Isaac Butt."

2. That Isaac Butt, Esq., in or about the month of July, 1857, did enter into an agreement with his Highness the Ameer Ali Moorad Khan, to go to India to assist him in prosecuting his claim with the local government of Bombay, in consideration of the sum of 10,000*l.*, of which the said Isaac Butt received 2,000*l.* (1,999*l.* net), and the remainder was to be paid in bills proposed to be drawn or accepted by the Ameer.

3. That Isaac Butt, Esq., did, in the period which elapsed from the month of June, 1856, to the month of September, 1857, advise and assist his Highness Ali Moorad Khan in prosecuting his claim on the Government of India, and with that view had frequent personal interviews in the year 1857, after the meeting of the present Parliament, with the President of the Board of Control, and also some communications with the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the East India Company, and with one other member of the board.

4. That on the 11th day of August, 1857, Isaac Butt, Esq., received from his Highness Ali Moorad Khan a cheque for another sum of 300*l.*, but it has not been shown to your committee that such payment to Isaac Butt, Esq., had any reference to proceedings in Parliament.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Osborne. Prince Alfred has paid two visits to the Queen and returned to Alverbank. It is expected that her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the royal family, will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday next.

Prince Alfred frequently visits the dockyard and ships at Portsmouth, attended by his tutor, Lieutenant Cowell, R.E., and Commander Bickford, of the *Victory*. His Highness is pursuing his studies with the view of passing the Royal Naval College at the approaching quarterly examination, and entering the service as a naval cadet. The *Euryalus*, 51, Captain Tarleton, C.B., will take him on his first voyage.

The system of direct admission to the Artillery and Engineers by open competition has been put an end to under regulations issued from the Horse



Guards. In future, all candidates for admission to the scientific corps must pass through Sandhurst.

Mr. J. D. Dickinson has succeeded Sir James Melvill as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the East India Company.

Mr. Lyons, her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Florence, residing at Rome, is to proceed to Naples to watch the trials and to support the interests of the two engineers, unofficially, our diplomatic relations being suspended. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will go to Constantinople to take leave of the Sultan.

The Duke of Argyll has given an appointment in the Post-office in Jamaica, with a salary of 200*l.* to Mr. Webb, favourably known as the author of the anti-slavery novel, "The Garies and their Friends," the husband of Mrs. Mary Webb, the gifted American lady, celebrated for her public readings of Shakspeare and of "Uncle Tom's Cabin Dramatised," who was lately obliged, by threatenings of pulmonary disease, to leave England for the milder climate of Cannes, in the south of France.

The correspondence between the Colonial-office and the Hudson's Bay Company, in consequence of the report of the Select Committee last session, has been issued. It appears the Government proposes to renew the Company's charter on certain conditions which are not deemed so onerous by the Company as to cause their rejection. The Government also leaves the question of boundary between Canada and the territories claimed by the Company to be decided by the parties themselves, if Canada chooses to try the question.

On Friday the Siamese Ambassadors and suite left Claridge's Hotel for Paris, en route to Siam, via Marseilles.

Lord Henry Gordon Lennox has been chosen the Lord of the Treasury to whom the superannuation cases are to be referred.

The Fothergillian Gold Medal for the present year has been awarded by the Council of the Medical Society of London to Dr. Herbert Barker, of Bedford, for his essay on the influence of malaria and miasmata in the production of the following diseases—typhus and typhoid fevers, cholera, and the exanthemata.

Before leaving office Lord Palmerston sent a donation of 100*l.* to Mrs. Mogridge, widow of the popular writer known by the *nom de plume* of "Old Humphrey."

The last act of Lord Palmerston's Government has been to confer the dignity of K.C.B. upon Mr. Larcom, Under Secretary of State for Ireland.—*Times*.

Sir George and Lady Grey will leave town on Monday for Florence.

The *Civil Service Gazette* says that Mr. Bates, the ex-banker, will not be set at liberty till October next.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Lord Howden a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lord Clanricarde will call the attention of the House of Lords to the statements affecting his personal character which have been made in various quarters of late. The noble Marquis will take the first opportunity of doing so, at the sitting of the Upper House on Monday, the 15th inst.

### Miscellaneous News.

**PROPOSED EXHIBITION IN 1861.**—The Council of the Society of Arts is specially summoned to-day to consider, first, whether the society should at once announce its intention to direct and superintend an Exhibition in 1861, or any other year; second, what should be the character of such an Exhibition; third, whether the surplus funds, if any, should be appropriated by the society to the advancement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

**THE NEW PROSECUTIONS.**—The *Post* calls attention to a pamphlet issued by three refugees in London, including Felix Pyat. It defends the right of assassination, and vindicates the late attempt in the most passionate language, and regrets they had not the honour of sharing in the enterprise. The writers sign on behalf of the revolutionary committee. The *Post* calls for the punishment of these writers. [This is no doubt the case referred to by Lord Derby in his speech last week.]

**THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF TEMPLE-BAR** was discussed in the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday. In such a matter of fact, business-like assembly it was not to be expected that any enthusiastic antiquarian would rise up to denounce, as an act of vandalism, the destruction of so venerable a structure as Temple-bar. Accordingly, a resolution was passed, declaring that the obstruction which it occasions to the traffic of Fleet-street and the Strand rendered its removal desirable. Another resolution was adopted, requesting the Corporation of London, and the Commissioner of Sewers to take the subject into consideration.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.**—The steamer *Pearl*, Captain Beddingfield, arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday, having on board the Rev. Dr. Livingstone, his wife, son, and brother, and the gentlemen who are about to accompany him to the south-west coast of Africa. On Thursday the great traveller spent most of his time in the ship-building yard of Mr. John Laird, superintending the arrangements for the departure of the expedition, including the shipment of the little steam launch, constructed of steel plates, by Mr. Laird, for the navigation and exploration of the Zambesi river. The large number of scientific instruments and the luggage of the party are being placed on board. The expedition will sail direct from Liverpool for its destination during the present week, weather per-

mitting. Dr. Livingstone, his wife, and son, have been the guests of Mr. Crofield. Mr. John Laird is brother to Mr. Macgregor, whose name is known in connexion with the "Pleiad Expedition" up the river Niger, on the western coast of Africa. Dr. Livingstone's eldest son is at school at Kendal.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—Before the late Ministry went out of office the new royal charter of the University of London was issued. All graduates of a certain standing will be incorporated in the university, and summoned at least once a-year to meet in convocation. The chief powers of convocation will be to discuss and declare its opinion upon any matter relating to the university. The Senate will continue, as hitherto, the governing body, though subject to the influence of the expressed opinion of convocation. In future no new charter can be accepted, nor can any charter be surrendered by the university, without the consent of convocation. It is understood that in any forthcoming Parliamentary Reform Bill the university will be admitted to the elective franchise.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—The proceedings of the Common Council, on Thursday, were unusually interesting. On the motion of Alderman Hale it was resolved that a marble bust of the late General Havelock should be placed in the Guildhall, in commemoration of his great services in India. Next, on the motion of Alderman Salomons, it was resolved that the freedom of the city should be presented, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas, to Sir John Lawrence, for his brilliant achievements in the North-West Provinces. It was then resolved to support Lord John Russell's new motion for the removal of the Jewish disabilities by the adoption of petitions to both Houses of Parliament. Lastly, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's resignation, Mr. Weollorton asked and obtained permission to withdraw his motion against the Conspiracy Bill.

**TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WYNNSTAY BY FIRE.**—The ancient mansion of Sir Watkin W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. With such rapidity did the flame spread, that Lady Wynn and some other ladies were glad to escape in their night dresses. In the course of a few hours the destruction was complete. The place is a shell, not an inch of the roof of the mansion remaining, except a small tower and the domestic offices. By far the greater portion of the furniture, the whole of the library, paintings, and other valuables are destroyed. Lady Wynn's jewellery, the family plate, and title-deeds of the estate are saved; but the Countess Vane's jewels, worth 3,000*l.*, and Mrs. Cotton's, worth about 2,000*l.*, are lost. The entire loss is computed at 70,000*l.*, not a farthing of which is insured.

**MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AND THE DEFEAT OF THE PALMERSTON GOVERNMENT.**—Mr. Bright, M.P., in acknowledgment of a vote of thanks adopted by a public meeting held at Newcastle-on-Tyne for the part he took in the late Ministerial defeat, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Joseph Cowen, jun., the secretary:—"House of Commons, March 1.—Dear Sir,—I have received with much pleasure the announcement contained in your letter of the 27th ult., that a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Gibson and myself for the part we have taken in opposing the 'Conspiracy Bill,' by a large and enthusiastic public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle. I am greatly obliged to your townsmen for their kindness to me. I must say, however, that I took no part in the recent debate. I seconded the resolution proposed by my friend Mr. Gibson, and entirely approved it, and rejoice at the result which has followed. I congratulate you and the country on the downfall of the very worst Ministry that I have known. The Ministry which has succeeded to it may be deemed a transition Ministry, to be followed, I trust, by one more entitled to the confidence of the great Liberal party in the country, a party which includes a vast majority of the nation. I beg to thank you for the kind expressions towards myself which are contained in your letter.—I am, yours respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT. Joseph Cowen, jun., Esq."

**AMERICAN FAILURES DURING THE PAST YEAR.**—The London representative of the American commercial agency of Messrs. Tappan and McKillop, established several years ago on the principle of a trade protection office, to keep a register of failures, and to answer inquiries from subscribers as to the standing of individual houses, has issued a statement of the mercantile casualties of the past year. From this it appears that, out of 227,048 American firms reported on their books 6,022 failed during the twelve months, and that of these failures 741 have been total or fraudulent. The aggregate loss from the latter is estimated at 4,000,000*l.* The debts of the remaining 5,281 are supposed to be more than 56,000,000*l.*, on which the average dividend will not exceed 40 per cent. In this case, therefore, the loss will be 30,000,000*l.*, making the total 34,000*l.* The list does not include any house that has merely asked for time, nor any railroad companies, banks, or other public undertakings. As in New York and several of the other principal states there is no bankruptcy law, nor anything analogous to it, the larger part of this sum has been squandered without the slightest accountability being enforced against any party. With regard to the present condition of business there seems still to be many difficulties to be surmounted, and weak firms to be swept away, since the failures reported during the month of January were 640, against only 310 in January, 1857.

**THE LITERARY FUND.**—Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. Charles Dickens, and Mr. John Forster have published a statement of their complaints against the

administration of the Literary Fund. They say "that the society is a society of abuse, because it is governed in direct opposition to the evident and expressed intention of its charter, by an irresponsible committee; because it limits its proceedings, in direct opposition to the evident and expressed intentions of its founder, to dealing with the followers of literature as beggars only; and because its enormous annual expenditure will not bear comparison with the expenditure of any other similar institution on the face of the earth." It appears that during the last year the sum distributed in relieving applicants was only 1,225*l.*, and the expense of its distribution was 532*l.*, or forty per cent. of the total revenue. In reply to the views of the reformers, the managing committee pleaded the restrictive character of the charter, and sustained their opinions by that of Mr. Serjeant Mereweather; but, on the other hand, the reformers quote an opposite opinion of Mr. (now Justice) Willea. Mr. Dickens and his friends take credit for having already effected some improvements. The society formerly refused to aid any person who had not written a book; now they admit contributors to periodicals to share the fund. The reformers desire to still further extend the plan of the society, which possesses funded property to the extent of 30,000*l.*, and landed property which produces 200*l.* per annum. Mr. Dickens and his associates also desire that the administration of the fund should be entrusted to literary men, pure and simple, instead of high dignitaries and noblemen.

**OVERCROWDED DWELLING-HOUSES.**—At the City Sewers' Commission, on Tuesday week, Dr. Letheby, medical officer of health, presented a report calling attention to the overcrowded and dirty state of the houses in Holborn-buildings, a narrow court of fourteen houses, upon the very confines of the City, inhabited by the very poorest of the Irish, each house having seven or eight rooms, many of which are inhabited by two and some by three families. Upon inspection, Dr. Letheby found in eight of the houses sixty-three men, ninety women, and eighty-nine children, in all 242 persons; this overcrowding being in many cases not only unwholesome and dangerous to public health, but also highly indecent. One room lodged three men and one woman, another three men and two women, another two men and three women, another one man and four women, and there were several instances of two men and two women, or one man and two women, besides a troop of children. All the rooms were small, their cubic space being from 800 to 1,600 feet, and in some of the rooms there was only an area of 160 cubic feet per head, a space barely sufficient for the requirements of respiration. The poverty of the inmates was extreme, there being little or no furniture, and a heap of rags in most cases all they had to lie upon; while in their endeavours to maintain the warmth of the rooms they carefully shut out the external atmosphere, by stopping up every aperture that could give access to the cold and fresh air, so as almost entirely to destroy ventilation, and create in the rooms an abominable foster. The report was referred to the General Purposes Committee and the Court adjourned.

**MEETING OF LIBERALS AT PORTSMOUTH.**—The Liberal electors of this borough are on the *qui vive* in anticipation of a general election. On Friday evening a numerous and respectable meeting of the committees of Sir Francis Baring and Viscount Monck was held in the Athenæum, Portsea, to take counsel with those gentlemen as to the future policy of the Liberal section of this constituency. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Nance. Sir Francis Baring, who first addressed the meeting, alluded to the possibility at the present crisis of a dissolution of Parliament, and congratulated his friends that the battle to be fought in the borough of Portsmouth at the next election would be a fair battle of principle. The committees of Viscount Monck and himself were now, he said, united, and there was little doubt that their opponents would confront them with two Tories. For his own part, he did not think that an election was so near at hand as many persons imagined. Although he did not approve every measure of Lord Palmerston, it could not be said that the late Premier had ever been sluggish in defending the honour of England. He (Sir Francis) had no confidence in the present Ministry, and it was obvious that it did not possess the general confidence of the electors. He must confess that he should be glad to see Lord Palmerston reinstated in office, though not with all his friends—for some of them, perhaps, might be dropped with advantage. As for reform, the Liberal party was known to be in its favour, but it was quite new to hear that such was the case with the Tories, and he had little faith in their promises. Lord Monck, having addressed the meeting, a resolution pledging the meeting to support their two present members was adopted.

### Tax, Police, and Assize.

**THE NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS** continue to put to great trouble and inconvenience those unfortunate persons who are compelled by the inexorable requirements of business to visit France. Mr. Burcham, of the Southwark Police-court, has set a wise example to his brother magistrates by not refusing the recommendation for a passport to any respectable applicant, although he may not be acquainted with him or introduced to him by a person known at the Court.

**RE-EXAMINATION OF M. BERNARD.**—On Thursday the examination at Bow-street was resumed. More witnesses from Brussels and Paris were called to prove the connexion of the prisoner with the Paris conspirators. Mr. Sleight objected that much



of this evidence did not affect Bernard; but Mr. Bodkin intimated that connecting links would be supplied hereafter. Mr. Parker, shopman to Messrs. Herfings, wholesale druggists in Aldersgate-street, proved that Bernard had purchased large quantities of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury—the ingredients for making fulminating mercury; of course, separately, these articles might be used for “fifty purposes.” Mr. Bodkin stated that he hoped to complete his case on Thursday next; and Bernard was again remanded to prison, Mr. Jardine refusing bail.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—In the matter of the winding-up of this bank, Mr. Harding, the official manager, attended on Thursday before the Vice-Chancellor at chambers, to apply for sanction to a number of compromises. The aggregate amount of the proposals, up to the present time, sent into the official manager by shareholders under class A and class B (including Mr. Brookwell) is about 120,000l. The number of compromises which on Thursday received the approval of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor, was seventy-six, amounting in the whole to 50,000l. Mr. Harding has under consideration other proposals representing the sum of 30,000l., which will shortly also be submitted.—The directors were brought out of prison on Friday morning, and appeared in the Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of passing their final examination in that court. Their several balance-sheets, although characterised by Mr. Linklater, for the official assignee, as not quite what they ought to be, were not objected to, and the bankrupt and convicted directors passed their examination. It was stated by Mr. Linklater that already a dividend of 10s. in the pound was almost attained, and that when the compromises, now in course of negotiation with the contributaries, should have been completed—70,000l. having been already realised in this way—the full dividend of 10s. 6d. in the pound, at first anticipated, would be secured to the creditors. Mr. Linklater was very justly thanked for his intelligent and indefatigable efforts in this case.

**EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.**—At the Worship-street Police-court, on Saturday, Thomas Marshall, a working dyer, and Harriett Moorson, a woman of dissipated appearance, were charged with having violently assaulted and robbed a young lady residing with her family at the West-end of the town.—The complainant, an elegantly dressed person, of superior address, stated that after spending the previous evening with some friends in the Cambridge-heath-road, she accepted the offer of a young gentleman, with whom she was intimately acquainted, to place her in a cab for conveyance home. As they were unable to obtain a vehicle, and the night was bleak and boisterous, she was induced by her friend to take refuge in a tavern, where he left her to renew his search for a conveyance. He failed to return, however, and feeling much alarmed at his absence, she went out in search of him, and her agitated manner having attracted the attention of several young vagabonds, they were in the act of insulting and jeering at her, when the female prisoner came up and offered to protect her from further annoyance. Applicant gratefully accepted her assistance, when the prisoner worked upon her feelings with such a fictitious tale of personal distress, that she relieved her with all the loose silver she had about her, and, subsequently, at the earnest solicitation of the woman, who appeared to be very cold and miserable, she accompanied her into a public-house to supply her with refreshments. A glass of strong mixed spirits was called for by the prisoner, who persuaded applicant to partake of a small portion, which she had no sooner done than she became perfectly stupefied. She recollected, however, that she was assisted out of the house by the woman Moorson, and a man resembling the male prisoner, but her senses had so failed her, that she knew nothing that occurred until she found herself with the two prisoners close to the canal bridge at Haggerstone. Feeling greatly terrified, she called loudly for assistance, and attempted to escape from them, but was instantly knocked down by a violent blow from the man, and while she was lying on the ground, the female prisoner took off the satin skirt of her dress and the lace veil from her bonnet, and both of them ran off. On recovering, she gave information of the robbery to the first policeman she met. Police-constable Reading deposed to having taken the prisoners into custody at a short distance from the spot where he met the prosecutrix, who was bleeding profusely from the face, and in an extreme state of excitement, and on searching the woman Moorson the stolen property referred to was found secreted about her person.—In answer to the charge the male prisoner emphatically denied all participation in the robbery, but they were both remanded.

**THE MURDER IN THE HAYMARKET.**—The prisoner, Giovanni Lani, was again brought up at Marlborough-street Police-court on Monday, charged with the murder of Heloise Thaubin. The prisoner manifested the same indifference that so conspicuously marked his deportment on his previous examination, and was apparently wholly unmoved by his situation. The evidence was very conclusive, and he was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. On his leaving the dock and descending the stairs he commenced humming a light lively air, and this he did likewise while in the temporary cell, occasionally varying his levity by whistling. The prisoner was taken away in the van at the rear of the court amid the yells and execrations of a great number of persons, the majority of whom were women. The adjourned inquest respecting the death of Heloise Thaubin was also held on Monday before Mr. Bedford, coroner for the district. At the conclusion

of the evidence, the jury, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Giovanni Lani. The coroner said that he could not help expressing his abhorrence of having had the painful duty of investigating such a case as this, and when he reflected upon the shameful life and awful death of this wretched woman he was struck with horror. The public exhibition of prostitution in our streets at the West-end was something frightful, and he hoped that the parish or other authorities would use their most strenuous efforts to put it down.

**THE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.**—The trial of Jeremiah Carpenter, charged with the murder of a policeman at Stevenage, was closed on Saturday at Hertford Assizes. The jury admitted that the case was one of strong suspicion against the prisoner, but acquitted him on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to justify his conviction.

### Literature.

**The Defence of Lucknow.** A Diary, recording the Daily Events during the Siege of the European Residency, from 31st May to 25th September, 1857. By A STAFF OFFICER. With a plan of the Residency. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE story of the glorious garrison of Lucknow is told us in this small volume, with all those thrilling and painful details which as yet have not been fully gathered, either from Brigadier Inglis's remarkable despatch, or from the private communications that have reached this country. Well may Sir James Outram, having made himself acquainted with the incidents of this memorable siege, write, that he “believes the annals of warfare will be found to contain no brighter page than that which will record the bravery, fortitude, vigilance, and patient endurance of hardships, privation, and fatigue, displayed by the Lucknow garrison.”

The writer of this diary desires, “for military reasons, to withhold his name from the publication;” but the publishers vouch for the fact, that he is an Officer of the Staff of the Anglo-Indian Army, and was in Lucknow during the whole of the siege. The narrative commences with the evening of the 30th of May,—exactly a month before that unfortunate reconnoissance at Chinât, which precipitated everything, and caused the garrison to be closely shut up several days before anything of the kind was anticipated, and while their arrangements were yet incomplete. At the earlier date (May 30), a Sepoy, who had shortly before received a reward from Sir Henry Lawrence, for assisting in capturing a spy, brought intelligence that there was to be a rising amongst the Sepoy regiments that evening:—“his manner in giving this information was earnest and impressive.” “The 9 p.m. gun was fired, and was evidently the preconcerted signal for the mutiny,”—“shots were heard in the lines,”—“bands of insurgents fired the officers' bungalows, and exhibited great blood-thirstiness.”—Lieutenant Grant was “brutally murdered, receiving no less than fifteen bayonet wounds, besides some musket balls,”—and, an hour afterwards, “Brigadier Handcomb was killed by a stray shot.” Sir Henry Lawrence at once commenced his preparations, anticipating that the Residency would have to be defended against superior numbers; and devoted the energies of all his available forces to the increase of the defences, and the obtaining and storing of supplies. A month passed away in this manner,—and but for the plans Sir Henry devised, and the foresight displayed in all his arrangements, the heroic garrison, which so soon was deprived of his wisdom and bravery and great example, could not possibly have held out for the eighty-seven days of the terrible siege. On the 30th June, the affair at Chinât occurred; and on 2nd July, Sir Henry Lawrence received his mortal wound, from the bursting of a shell in the little room in which, overcome by fatigue, he was lying on a bed. It is of that night that the Staff Officer writes as follows:—

“A perfect hurricane of jingal, round shot, and musketry, all night. Probably not less than 10,000 men fired into our position from the surrounding houses. The balls fell in showers, and hardly any place was safe from them. Many of the garrison were hit in places which, before the siege, it was considered would be perfectly safe; but the enemy fired some of them from a great distance out of the town, from the tops of high houses, and the balls fell everywhere.”

Meanwhile in the Residency itself “confusion reigned supreme” for a few days. The state of things at this early period of the siege is thus described:—

“People had made no arrangements for provisioning themselves: many indeed never dreamt of such a necessity; and the few that had were generally too late. Again, many servants were shut out the first day, and all attempts to approach us were met by a never-ceasing fusillade. But though they could not get in, they succeeded in getting out, and after a few days, those who could boast of servants or attendants of any kind, formed a very small and envied minority. The servants in many instances eased their masters of any superfluous articles of value easy of carriage. . . . The head of the commissariat had, most unfortunately for the garrison, received a severe wound at Chinât, which effec-

tually deprived them of his valuable aid. His office was all broken up; his goomastahs and baboos were not with us, and the officers appointed to assist him were all new hands. Besides all this, the first stores opened were approachable only by one of the most exposed roads, and very many of the camp followers preferred going without food to the chance of being shot. Some did not know where to apply, so that for three or four days many went without rations, and this in no small degree added to the number of desertions. Owing to these desertions, the commissariat and battery bullocks had no attendants to look after them, and were wandering all over the place, looking for food; they tumbled into wells, were shot down in numbers by the enemy, and added greatly to the labours which fell on the garrison, as fatigue parties of civilians and officers, after being in the defences all day, repelling the enemy's attack, were often employed six or seven hours burying cattle killed during the day, and which, from the excessive heat, became offensive in a few hours. The artillery and other horses were everywhere to be seen loose, fighting and tearing at one another, driven mad for want of food and water; the garrison being too busily employed in the trenches to be able to secure them. . . . A tremendous fire all day, more particularly on the Baillie Guard, and Dr. Fayrer's house, where Sir Henry was lying. We thus early in the siege learnt that all our proceedings inside were known, through some party or other, to our enemies.”

The daily events of the siege are recorded generally by the author in a very few words:—“incessant firing,”—“in the trenches all day, exposed to a fearful sun,”—“out in the rain till one o'clock in the morning, engaged in burying horses and bullocks, to prevent the dreadful stench,”—the loss, almost every day, of some one of mark, who could ill be spared,—the existence of cholera, small-pox, fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and very painful boils,—and the deaths of ladies and children from want of proper food, exercise, and safe shelter. The short sentences in which these things are told, cover an unutterable amount of suffering and anguish, of heroic endurance and daring; and as pages on pages of these sad and terrible records are turned over, the imagination becomes filled with pictures of horror, that haunt and oppress the heart.

The enemy appear to have been trained by British officers to some purpose. They possessed excellent marksmen, who would even fire into the loopholes from which the Residency garrison defended themselves; and they displayed considerable ingenuity in the invention of missiles, firing, at times, logs of wood bound with iron; and throwing in, daily, from a howitzer, a number of *stink-pots*, which were “a very curious composition of large pieces of exploded shell sewn up in canvas, and surrounded by flax and resin, with dry powder in the centre,—they made a fearful hissing noise and great stench, and finally exploded.” It was always difficult for the garrison to tell what force they had opposed to them, as the enemy—except on a few great occasions of assault—“never showed in any number, but kept in the houses under cover, occasionally yelling, bugling, and throwing in a heavy fire,” thus harassing the garrison by other means than those of actual warfare. Some seven hundred yards from the brigade mess was a street in the city, which Lieut. Sewell was fortunately able completely to command by the use of a double Enfield rifle; and “on which spot he had killed several Sepoys and others.” One afternoon this street was “barricaded right across” by the enemy; which Lieut. Sewell thought “was a nuisance, as it entirely obstructed his view of what passed along!” But that same day, August 9th, the garrison itself could thankfully and with wonder record, that, for the first time since the commencement of the siege, “no casualty” took place within the Residency.

We read, in the very thick of the horrors of the siege, of the celebration of Divine worship, and the administration of the sacrament. Then we find a moment's expression of the anxiety, the “hope deferred” and heart-sickness, with which the garrison awaited the arrival of reinforcements; and how for forty-five days they received no intelligence whatever, though some twenty letters had been sent out, by messengers who were thought likely to pass the enemy's sentries without interruption. Meanwhile, women and children became all greatly emaciated, and many died from privation and mental anguish; and still the delay of General Havelock's hoped-for appearance remained unexplained. But one almost smiles to read immediately afterwards, that great damage having been done to the Cawnpore battery, it was attempted to repair it by night, and that “Brigadier Inglis slept in it himself!”

The “Staff Officer” gives several very interesting brief narrations of successful operations against the enemy, in the explosion of mines, in sorties, and in the discovery and defeat of secret movements against the garrison. We give one specimen:—

“August 21st.—At daybreak all was prepared and ready for the blowing up of our mine, and the simultaneous sortie of fifty Europeans under Captain McCabe and Lieutenant Browne (divided into two parties), for the purpose of spiking the enemy's guns which fired into the mess-house, and in order to hold Johannes's house while the engineer officers blew it up. Precisely at 5 p.m. the mine, containing 400lbs. of powder, was



sprung, and as soon as the dust and smoke had in a measure subsided, the party ran out, drove the enemy (who were taken by surprise, and made but a slight show of resistance) from their guns, and spiked them both, and retained possession of Johannes's house while the engineers made arrangements for blowing it up. These were soon completed and the party withdrawn. A slow match was applied, and the house laid in ruins. Our losses were, one of the 84th killed, one sergeant (84th) mortally wounded, one of the 32nd dangerously wounded, one slightly wounded, and a sergeant of the artillery killed. The operation was entirely successful, and rid us of a house from which the enemy had, from the commencement of the siege, annoyed us greatly."

On August 28th, a letter from General Havelock distressed the brave little garrison, now wofully thinned, with the information that it was impossible they should be relieved for another twenty-five days. All places suitable for the protection of the women and children had now become so insecure, being riddled through and through by the shot of the enemy, that it was necessary to crowd them together in low, small, native buildings in the interior of the position; where a fetid atmosphere, the horrible stench of half-buried bodies of men and animals, and the deepening privation which all endured, caused deadly sickness greatly to increase amongst them. Such was the scarcity of provisions at this time, that when the supplies of the deceased Sir Henry Lawrence were "sold by auction" (August 27th), hermetically sealed hams fetched 7*l.* 10*s.* each; a bottle of honey, 4*l.* 10*s.*; small cakes of chocolate, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; beer, 7*l.* per dozen; and brandy, 16*l.* per dozen. In September, "a small fowl was purchased by a gentleman for his sick wife for 2*l.*, and nearly the same sum was offered for two pounds of sugar." Later still, when the clothes of deceased officers were sold, five old flannel shirts were knocked down for 11*l.*, and a single new one fetched no less than 4*l.* When sickness showed itself among the bullocks, and it was necessary to kill them to save the meat, not only was the prospect of a failure of rations before them, but, at that very moment, the Indian army's great curse, *caste*, became a source of trouble:—

"Some fresh beef was accidentally removed from the slaughter-yard in one of the magazine carts. As these carts were used also for the transportation of grain, it excited remark amongst the Sikhs. The cart in question was immediately marked in the presence of the Commissariat establishment, and strict orders given that it should not be used again. This shows how careful we had to be with all the natives about their *castes*."

On September 22nd a pensioner and spy brought a letter into garrison, containing "the glad tidings that the relieving force under General Outram would arrive in a few days." All were greatly elated at the news, and on even the sick and wounded a most beneficial effect was produced. On September the 26th the highest excitement prevailed:—

"About 10 A.M., a messenger came in, bringing a letter of the 16th inst., from General Outram, dated Cawnpore, announcing his being about to cross over to this side of the Ganges, and march on to Lucknow. The messenger could give no account of our force, beyond its having reached the outskirts of the city."

"About 11 A.M., nearly all sounds of firing had ceased, but increased agitation was visible among the people in the town, in which two large fires were seen. An hour later, the sound of musketry and the smoke of guns was distinctly perceived within the limits of the city. All the garrison was on the alert, and the excitement amongst many of the officers and soldiers was quite painful to witness."

"At 1.30 P.M., many of the people of the city commenced leaving, with bundles of clothes, &c., on their heads, and took the direction of cantonments across the different bridges."

"At 2 P.M. armed men and Sepoys commenced to follow them, accompanied by large bodies of irregular cavalry. Every gun and mortar that could be brought to bear on the evidently retreating enemy, was fired as fast as possible for at least an hour and a half. The enemy's bridge of boats had evidently been destroyed and broken away, for many were seen swimming across the river, most of them cavalry, with their horses' bridles in their hands. Strange to relate, during all this apparent panic, the guns of the enemy in position all round us kept up a heavy cannonade, and the matchlock-men or riflemen never ceased firing from their respective loopholes."

"At 4 P.M. report was made that some officers dressed in shooting-coats and solah caps, a regiment of Europeans in blue pantaloons and shirts, and a bullock battery, were seen near Mr. Martin's house and the Motee Mihal."

"At 5 P.M. volleys of musketry, rapidly growing louder, were heard in the city. But soon the firing of a Minié ball over our heads gave notice of the still nearer approach of our friends, of whom as yet little or nothing had been seen, though the enemy were to be seen firing heavily on them from many of the roofs of the houses. Five minutes later, and our troops were seen fighting their way through one of the principal streets; and though men fell at almost every step, yet nothing could withstand the headlong gallantry of our reinforcements. Once fairly seen, all our doubts and fears regarding them were ended; and then the garrison's long pent-up feelings of anxiety and suspense burst forth in a succession of deafening cheers—from every pit, trench, and battery—from behind the sandbags piled on shattered houses—from every post still held by a few gallant spirits, rose cheer on cheer—even from the hospital! Many of the wounded crawled forth to join in the glad shout of welcome to those who had so bravely come to our assistance. It was a moment never to be forgotten."

Everyone knows that this arrival of Outram and Havelock unhappily accomplished nothing

for the relief of Lucknow; the newly arrived force was, together with the garrison, closely besieged by the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, till Nov. 22nd, when the final deliverance was effected, with admirable prudence and perfect success, by the Commander-in-Chief.

It is singular that this Staff Officer, though he refers to the delays and disappointments as to General Havelock's first advance from Cawnpore, does not once mention the name of the great hero, whom England is now mourning and honouring, on the joyful occasion of the reinforcement described in the last extract. Sir James Outram, with a grace and right feeling we all admire, gave the precedence, so nobly earned, to General Havelock; we hope that this Staff Officer does not think that, even as (—we intend no disparagement to the brave Outram—) "a living dog is better than a dead lion," so any general still holding a command is better than a hero who will never again appoint a staff.

Other narratives of the events at Lucknow have already appeared, or may be expected; but no one should omit to read this painfully interesting book, in which affairs are specially treated from the military point of view.

*Discourses of the late Rev. David Young, D.D., of Perth: with a Memoir of his Life.* By the Rev. W. MARSHALL, Coupar-Angus. Perth: Thomas Richardson.

THE late Dr. Young, of Perth, was, perhaps, best known in England by the part he took in the Voluntary Controversy; but, wherever he was named, it was, for the most part, in those tones which told how firmly he stood in the affection of friends, and in the esteem of that portion of the public which was intimately acquainted with his character and labours. As an intelligent and devoted Christian minister, a laborious worker in philanthropic causes, a powerful orator, a remarkably acute controversialist, a writer of no common abilities, a public-spirited citizen, and a true-hearted, generous man, he gained to himself an honourable and enduring reputation. Now that he has passed away from us, it was fitting that some memorial of his life and ministry should be given to the public; and the volume before us, if it do not altogether adequately represent the power of the living man, is, as far as circumstances permitted, a worthy commemoration of one who was great, good, and useful in his generation. Mr. Marshall, a son-in-law of Dr. Young, has performed his task with affectionate sympathy and admiration, yet with wise discrimination and commendable self-restraint. Instead of a lengthy and wearying "Life," now too common in such cases, we have a condensed memoir, which the friends of the deceased minister must regard, we think, with satisfaction, and which a general public will read with sincere interest.

David Young was born at Moss-side, Methven, on May the 4th, 1784, on one of the small farms then so common in that district, and upon which his father was the tenant. His parents were members of the Secession Church; but in his tenth year he lost his mother, and, soon after, was removed to the care of his maternal uncle, David Sturrock, who gave him the elements of a common education, till he reached the age of thirteen. He was then apprenticed to a weaver for three years; on the expiration of which, he got employment in a paper manufactory, at Bridge of Allan, where his uncle also was engaged. As a youth he was "of an inquisitive cast of mind, of warm affections, highly social in his dispositions, and exemplary in his habits." At nineteen he married; and that conjugal union lasted fifty years, and "was from first to last blessed with everything that could hallow and endear it." He also became a member of the Secession Church in Stirling, under the joint-pastorate of the father of the late Dr. Heugh, and the well-known Dr. Thomas Dick. In 1808 he removed to the neighbourhood of Dunblane; where his pastor, the Rev. John Wallace, detected his vigorous abilities, and encouraged his pursuit of such studies as might fit him for the Christian ministry. For three years Mr. Wallace aided him in study; his pupil repairing to him after mill hours, on two or three evenings a-week. David Young was an earnest and assiduous student; and, something like Livingstone, he combined study with his daily labour, and managed, while moulding paper, to have his classic within eye-reach, that he might catch a line as occasion rose, and thus lesson after lesson was acquired. In 1811, he entered Glasgow College,—maintaining his wife and two infant children, meanwhile, and himself living on the merest pittance. In the course of his first session he took a school, which he managed to conduct with such success as to support himself and family in moderate comfort. He stood high at college as a theological student; and was esteemed (says a fellow-student) as "a man of high-toned principle and commanding talent"—a man

with something of "hilarity and quiet humour," capable, in criticism, of "not a little severity," but "characterised by great friendliness and downright honesty," "always loved and never dreaded." In 1820, having been nine years in Glasgow, he was licensed by the Presbytery; and such was his acceptance as a preacher, that he received "five calls" during his first twelvemonth on "the Probationers' roll." The Presbytery settled him at Perth; and he was there ordained in July, 1821, as colleague of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Pringle. That co-pastorate lasted for eighteen years, with a mutual esteem and affection which were constant, cordial, and fervent. Mr. Young was at once popular, and preached to crowded congregations drawn from all classes. His pastoral work was done heartily, thoroughly, and untiringly:—"action was life with him." He engaged in all public undertakings connected with religion and education; and for thirty-five years continued one of the hardest workers in the city of Perth. He was a very early riser, occupied his time methodically, and kept straight a-head till his daily work was done. As a preacher, he is said to have been "less an original thinker than a sensible and powerful talker,"—his characteristic mark as a speaker being "elevated talk." His intellect was vigorous and comprehensive; his style plain and natural; his mode of address manly and energetic. "His forte lay in broad, sound, vigorous views, expressed in language always full, and often glowing, and inflamed with mild and solemn earnestness." Into the details of his ministerial life, the writer of the memoir does not lead us;—we only learn that he came thoroughly into contact with the popular mind, that he took a fatherly interest in the young, and that he was signally useful in both his public and private labours.

Mr. Young's first appearance as an author was in the *Introductory Essays* to Collins's series of *Select Christian Authors*:—ten of these were from his pen, and are justly praised by Dr. Eadie (in some admirable remarks on their author's intellectual and spiritual character) for their "harmonious completeness" of thought, and their "lucid and masculine, racy and compact" style. He also published a large number of discourses and pamphlets, at different times; all of which have striking features of intellectual strength and moral earnestness.

In 1831 arose the Voluntary Controversy in Scotland; in which Dr. Young did effective and noble service. He, of course, suffered considerable odium and obloquy; but he stood firm and outlived it all. He never swerved from a clearly defined, powerfully logical, and deeply religious opposition to State churches. He was also a Voluntary Educationist—clearer-eyed than most of his brethren at that time, and differing from what is still the position of the United Presbyterian Synod on the education question. But though led by the circumstances of his times and of his ministry into the thick of controversy, and "resolute and zealous in maintaining and disseminating his own distinctive principles," Dr. Young was a man of catholic spirit, and free from everything like sectarianism.

In 1839, the College of Washington conferred on David Young, then well-reputed as an author and minister, the degree of Doctor in Divinity,—he had deserved it,—and he adorned it. In the same year, his venerable colleague, Dr. Pringle died: and for eleven years Dr. Young discharged without assistance the duties of his pastorate. In 1850 the first attempt was made to settle a co-pastor with him; but the want of unanimity in the congregation, and other circumstances, occasioned repeated disappointments, till 1856; when, greatly to his satisfaction, he obtained an associate in his ministry. "The events of the few succeeding weeks were then concealed from human view;" but physical decay, which had previously been very manifest, made such rapid progress, that, in about five weeks, and on the 9th of December, the venerable Doctor gently passed in sleep, from his work to his rest,—in the seventy-third year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his ministry. A few hours before his death, his anxious children sought "to ascertain the state of his mind;" and (though we would tenderly suggest that friends, jealous for the honour of departing saints, are too apt to press unduly their applications for a dying testimony,) we rejoice to learn that the departing man of God said, "I think my confidence firm, and my prospects clear; but you know that we cannot be too self-suspicious."

The lectures and sermons contained in this volume must be read in the light of Dr. Eadie's remark, that,— "It is to be regretted that Dr. Young did not give to the world any adequate specimen of his powers of thought and preaching. His preparation for the pulpit was chiefly in the form of mental elaboration, without the intervention of manuscript, and therefore his noblest appearances, his highest efforts of oratory, have not been retained in permanent form. As an extemporaneous speaker he stood high, and



could at any moment start to his feet, and clothe his thoughts in nervous Saxon-English; and, if the subject excited him, his language rose in force as it grew in fluency." There are, however many eminent qualities in these discourses; and they rank high above the great mass of pulpit compositions issued from the press. Their *sound good sense* is a quality that cannot be too highly valued; and that is very much wanting in preachers of an enormous popularity. Their entire freedom from the charlatanism of obtrusive cleverness, and from ambitious effort at "effect," is uncommonly welcome, after the taste of that sort of thing we have lately had, in the discourses of both Scotch and English pulpit orators. Their intense practicalness, their robust spirit, and their natural manner, give them an effectiveness that preachers more elaborate and eloquent often strive after in vain. The secret of Dr. Young's power was his *manliness*; and, in the presence of that power you forget that he is momentarily common-place, or tasteless, or even feeble (as when he calls our Lord Jesus, "the illustrious character named in the text," or speaks of his life as "indisputably the most singular and eventful that ever met the eye of inquiring posterity"),—and you find all redeemed to you by a solidity of thought, and a depth of wisdom, and a grand clearness of expression, which are only very rarely surpassed or even equalled. Let what we say be tested by the sermon on "Doubting," for instance, and we feel sure of general assent to our judgment.

*The Exiles of Italy.* By C. G. H., Author of the "Curate of Linwood," "Norman Leslie," &c. Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. 1857.

JUST now it will be difficult to gain an ear for Italy. Misguided and unprincipled Italians have postponed to an indefinite period the serious contemplation of the claims of their country. Englishmen cannot fraternise with assassins who care nothing for indiscriminate massacre while they aim at only one hated life. Hence it is that names we have but recently huzzaed, as representative of a people nobly struggling for their country's deliverance from an ignoble bondage, can now scarcely be mentioned without the most painful associations. Public opinion has ostracised for ever those whom the guillotine may spare, nor do we regret this stern and irrevocable decision. No truly noble mind can calmly plot a murder, especially when the chances are all on one side; and they who are familiar with the secret uses of the poniard, the stiletto, and the hand grenade, are alien to our convictions more than to our country, and foreigners to our instincts more than to our usages.

Before these lines meet our readers' eyes the chief conspirator in the recent attempt on the French Emperor's life, will doubtless have gone beyond the reach or fear of human tribunals. Not in sympathy with him or his crime, but in justice to historic truth, let us here record our profound belief that the misgovernment of Italy created Orsini; that the French bayonets which crushed the Triumvirate gave to him and others, whose names we do not care to write, the daring and the madness of false, though not the calmness and the wisdom, of legitimate revolutionists. Pity, true and deep, is for the men; abhorrence equally profound for their crimes. Even in the midst of present excitements and popular aversions, let us be just and discriminate in our censures and condemnations. All Italians are not assassins! There are men of other mould than Orsini and Gomez. Who can bring a well-founded charge against Garibaldi, Saffi, or the dungeoned Poerio and Settembrini? Nor ever let us forget the baseness of the base wretch called Ferdinand, whom Providence permits to be a European despot, and who is not worthy to loose the shoe-latchet even of Orsini, whose disregard of all constitutional rights has converted Italy into a seething volcano of dissatisfied, murmuring, plotting people, regardless of consequences, and reckless of means.

The anonymous author of the "Exiles of Italy" has given us a good chapter in the history of that country. Although the narrative assumes the form of a novel, essentially the book is history. It embraces the period when for a brief space right triumphed over might, and Rome saw her own elected Triumvirate governing wisely and gloriously; in vivid colours it depicts the Austrian treachery which led to the slaughter, and worse, of hundreds; the flight from Rome of the patriots of Young Italy; the heroic death of Basso, and the escape of Garibaldi and others: and amidst all, that which we believe to be an ascertained fact, the real but smothered sympathy of the peasantry with those who thus sought the deliverance of their country: whose watchword was, to quote the eloquent words of Signor Saffi: "We desire that from the mountains to the sea an Italy shall exist,—that one national Government shall rule us all, secure to us a common law, a common education, and enable us to fulfil our common religious, political, and social duties."

Two brief extracts will give some idea of the manner of the book. Not only is it very pleasant reading, but so far as we are aware, it is the only complete account of one glorious episode in modern Italian history. We cordially recommend the volume to all who are studying "the Italian question"—the painful and difficult problem

of Italian freedom from Austrian and French oppression. Here is a brief description of the Triumvirate of 1849:—

"Shortly afterwards the Triumvirate was dissolved, and a new one appointed, and invested with the supreme authority. It consisted of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi. This high position, as the virtual head of the Roman states, made no change in the frugal habits and simple tastes of Mazzini. He occupied the smallest, most retired, and least luxurious room in the palace, where the lowest officials had magnificent apartments.

"Armellini, one of the ablest advocates in Rome, a man of acute talents and great learning, had charge of the legal department of the Government; and all debatable points, on which a learned judgment was required, were referred to him.

"Saffi is a native of Forli, where he was the chief of the moderate constitutional party. Such was the Triumvirate to which the destinies of Rome were to be committed, and nobly did they discharge their trust. The entire machinery of the state, down to its meanest office, worked harmoniously. The state was perfectly tranquil. The troops not required in the interior were disposed upon the frontier."

In the recent defence of Orsini by his advocate, M. Jules Favre, it is mentioned that "he was elected by universal suffrage to the Roman Constituent Assembly;" here is a picture of Orsini at this period: he is in company with Saffi:—

"At this moment footsteps were heard in the passage, and Saffi entered with Felice Orsini. Saffi looked worn and exhausted. His eyes seemed to reflect the sadness of the scenes they had witnessed, and his countenance and attitude breathed a despondency that was almost despair. Orsini leaned on the pillar of the window. His arms were folded across his breast, down to the middle of which reached his black and flowing beard. His haggard cheeks and thin temples, from which retired hair of the same raven hue as his beard, told the hardships through which he had passed; but the fire of an unquenchable energy burned in his eye, and the broad forehead, clearly marked features, and quiet measured tone of voice spoke a power of endurance of which no earthly toil or danger could sound the depths."

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

Switzerland, the Pioneers of the Reformation. By the Countess Dora d'Istria.  
Sunday Sunshine. Poems for the Young.  
Poetical Works of Henry Durand.  
Mottley's Dutch Republic. Vol. I.  
The Arts of Life. By Lucy Aikin.  
Catechism of the Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind. By T. W. Jones, F.R.S.  
The Creeds of the Church. By C. A. Swainson, M.A.  
The Defence of Lucknow. A Diary. By a Staff Officer.  
Life in a Risen Saviour. Discourses by Dr. Candlish.  
Generalship. A Tale. By G. Roy.  
Punishment of Death. By Walter Scott.  
Christian Zeal.  
Sermons on Special Occasions. By Dr. Harris.  
Statutes Passed in the Reign of Queen Victoria.  
Havelock, the Broadstone of Honour. By E. Paxton Hood.  
Poetry: Women and Children. By Didelis.

#### PERIODICALS.

Routledge's Shakespeare, Part 19—The Unitarian Pulpit, No. 11—The Commentary Wholly Biblical, Part 17—Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine—Blackwood—Fraser—Christian Spectator—Eclectic Review—Titan—London University Magazine—Art Journal—Evangelical—Sunday School Teacher's Magazine—British Mother's Journal.

#### Cleanings.

A Greek lawyer recently moved the Supreme Court at Athens for the reversal of the sentence against Socrates.

"Prayers for the Dead, for the Use of Members of the Church of England," have recently been published by Painter and Sons.

To complete the fittings of the *Leviathan*, and make her ready for sea, will cost 120,000*l.*; and the time required will be about five months.

A young Tennessee clergyman says:—"Oh, my brethren, the snowiest shirt-front may conceal an aching bosom, and the stiffest of all-rounders encircle a throat that has many a bitter pill to swallow."

A gentleman, whose counting-house had been his altar, having failed in business, was asked what he intended to do, and replied, "I shall stay at home awhile, and get acquainted with my family."

From London to Manchester and back for 5*s.*, with an allowed interval of seven days. Such is the invitation advertised by the London and North-Western and the Great Northern Railways.

Mr. Murray has issued, on a separate sheet, an index to Dr. Livingstone's "Journal," with a couple of pages of new matter, relating chiefly to the wife of the missionary.

The Premier is the author of a little work, entitled "Conversations on the Parables of the New Testament, for the use of Children." His lordship wrote it thirty years ago.

Professor Anderson, the Wizard of the North, is in luck's way. He is about to leave England for Australia, where he is engaged to make a tour for six months for 10,000*l.*

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons are about to publish in sixpenny numbers a series of the tales which during the last forty years have won part at least of the popularity which *Blackwood's Magazine* deservedly enjoys.

The Hungarian general, Klapka, well known in London as the gallant defender of Comorn, has found a sphere of usefulness on the Bosphorus, where he acts as Constantinople agent for a number of Odessa and other Russian houses.

A New York reporter sent to the printing-office a notice of an inquest; and "P.D.," meddling with the verdict, struck out a comma after the word

"apoplexy," making it read thus:—"Deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury."

A young lady, in one of the leading circles at Washington, was complimented by a gentleman on the simplicity and good taste of her dress, at an evening party. She replied, "I am glad you like my dress: it cost just seven dollars, and I made every stitch of it myself."

In the year 1856, 235 women and 720 children were thrown upon the poor-rates in England and Wales, at a total cost of 705*l.* for their support in and out of doors, in consequence of the persons by whom they were usually maintained being immured in jails for offences against the game laws.

Mr. Wolff, who is appointed Private Secretary to the Earl of Malmesbury, is the son of the Rev. Joseph and Lady Georgiana Wolff. The reverend gentleman, it will be recollected, is the traveller who undertook a journey to Bokhara in search of Colonel Collony some years since.

Horner is ill. He was desired to read amusing books. Upon searching his library it appeared that he had no amusing books, the nearest approach to a work of that description being the "Indian Trader's Complete Guide." Poor Horner!—he died at the age of thirty-nine!—*Sydney Smith.*

Abd-el-Kader wields the pen as well as the sword. He has written a work in Arabic, entitled, "Considerations on Philosophy, Religion, and History." The MS. is deposited in the Imperial Library in Paris, but a translation by the celebrated oriental scholar, M. Gustave Dugal, will shortly be published.

A very covetous man lost his only son James. The minister came to comfort him, and remarked that such chastisements of Providence were mercies in disguise; and although in the death of his son he had suffered a severe and irreparable misfortune, yet undoubtedly his own reflections had suggested some sources of consolation. "Yes," exclaimed the weeping yet still provident father, "Jim was a monstrous eater!"

A Funchal correspondent of the *Times* says that it is not an open question whether any more Madeira wine will ever be produced. None has been made since 1851, and there are now only some 7,000 or 8,000 pipes upon the entire island. All recent attempts to manufacture this wine have utterly failed, and pumpkin vines now adorn the old grape arbours once covered with abundant clusters of rich grapes.

An Irish gentleman, describing in the *Freeman's Journal* his exploits and experience at Lucknow, relates with native vivacity the manner in which the Sepoys disposed of themselves after annihilation:—"They departed for Abraham's bosom, or some other quarters less comfortable—in a word, they were swept into eternity. They then retreated, and took up their position behind walls, in houses, or any place base enough to hide their disgusting carcasses."

GOING OUT OF OFFICE.—Lord Lyndhurst tells a good story *apropos* of his surrender of the great seal in 1846. "When I went to the palace," says his lordship, "I alighted at the grand staircase; I was received by the sticks gold and silver, and other officers of the household, who called in sonorous tones from landing to landing, and apartment to apartment, 'Room for the Lord High Chancellor of England.' I entered the presence chamber; I gave the seals to her Majesty; I had the honour of kissing her hand; I left the apartment by another door and found myself on a back staircase, down which I descended without anyone taking any notice of me until, as I was looking for my carriage at the outer door, a lackey bustled up, and with a patronising air said, 'Lord Lyndhurst, can I do anything for you?'"

THE LITERARY MEN OF AMERICA.—The literary men of the American Athens are most of them in the enjoyment of very close clover patches on the sunny side of Parnassus. Mr. Longfellow has wealth and the most enviable social position, with health and heart to enjoy both. He lives at Cambridge, in a grand old house, which was once the headquarters of Washington; he entertains for this place patriotic and poetic veneration, and keeps everything, in and around the house, in the old style as far as possible. In the great drawing-room, where Mrs. Washington may have received many a distinguished guest, remains a noble old fireplace whose ruddy firelight once shone on faces of the brave and fair, whose names we now speak with grateful reverence. Still shines the cheery firelight on that broad, hospitable hearth, on dreary autumn or wild winter nights; but those strong, stern faces of rebel heroes, those sweet, serious faces of noble women, have been shut away from all light of earth these many years. I remember an old lock, of primitive make, on the hall-door, which Mr. Longfellow called my attention to. "Nothing could tempt me to have this removed and replaced by the most elegant modern contrivance," he said, "for Washington's hand must often have rested on it." Would that this admirable spirit of the poet were as universal in our country as his fame! James Russell Lowell, who has succeeded to Mr. Longfellow's chair at Harvard, has also a beautiful place at Cambridge—Elmwood—where he lives in a quaint old house, completely nestled in trees and shrubbery. No wonder he sings there! The marvel is that he can do anything else. Prescott has an excellent seaside residence at Lynn, commanding a view which the Mediterranean can hardly surpass. All the levitans of northern literature, and others found in the waters of Manhattan, are apparently as happy and fortunate in domestic and social life as any of the small fry who swarm in their wakes, and they are



ofttimes seen disporting themselves on the top wave of polite society. The most profound scholars, the greatest moralists among our men of letters, are neither recluses nor ascetics; they neither feel nor affect a lofty scorn of the solid good things and elegant luxuries of life. Whittier is the only poet with whom I am acquainted who lives in perfect simplicity and retirement.—*Grace Greenwood.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin diseases, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.—London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, W.—"Hamilton's Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte," revised, enlarged, improved and fingered by Carl Czerny.—"It is almost supererogatory to laud a work that has reached its 174th edition, price 4s., which in itself implies almost universal publicity. The 'Modern Instructions' has many eminent recommendations to popular favour. Mr. Hamilton was an indefatigable labourer for the musical tyro, and devoted much of his time to simplifying the science of music. He was the author of a number of elementary treatises, ranging from the 'Musical Grammar' to the 'Catechism of Double Counterpoint and Fugue'; but the greatest popularity has been achieved by the work under review. The 'Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte' contains all the requisite precepts and examples on the rudiments of music, fingering, illustrated by seventy-three exercises, sixty-nine preludes and favourite airs, twelve chants and four vocal pieces. Not the least valuable part of the 'Instructions' is the fingering by Czerny, who was an acknowledged master of the instrument, and had he accomplished nothing else than his edition of the pianoforte works of Bach, Beethoven, &c., carefully fingered, he would have bequeathed no inconsiderable legacy to posterity. Besides what we have named above, the work embraces four exercises on 'octaves,' 'chords,' 'arpeggios,' and 'double notes,' composed expressly for the book by Czerny, as well as lessons selected and arranged from the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weigl, and others. Hamilton's 'Modern Instructions for the Pianoforte' may be recommended, in short, as one of the most complete elementary combinations of hand-book, grammar, and guide ever presented to the student. Moreover, the price is so low as to place it within the means of almost every learner."—*Vide Standard, March 3.*

#### BIRTHS.

BIDGOOD.—March 3, at 6, Vigo-street, Mrs. Frederick Bidgood, of a daughter.  
STEELE.—March 4, at Croydon, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Steele, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

MAWSON-PARKINSON.—Feb. 24, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., LL.D., M. Mawson, Esq., of Ulverston, to Isabella Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Parkinson, Esq., of Liverpool.  
FORTT-BADMAN.—Feb. 28, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bath, by the Rev. J. Owen, Augustus King, son of Mr. J. Fortt, to Eliza Sarah, daughter of Mr. E. Badman, both of Bath.

BIGNELL-HADNUTT.—March 4, at Camberwell New-road Congregational Chapel, by the Rev. W. P. Tiddy, pastor, Mr. Ebenezer Bignell, only surviving son of Mr. James Bignell, to Ann Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr. George Hadnutt, all of Camberwell.  
OLDFIELD-ROOKE.—March 9, at the Congregational Chapel, City-road, by the Rev. W. S. Edwards, Samuel Oldfield, Esq., of Hull, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas James Rooke, Esq., of Highbury, London.

#### DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—Feb. 28, at Argyle-place, Sir R. Campbell, Bart., aged ninety years.  
KINNAIRD.—Feb. 28, at Bath, the Dowager Lady Kinnaird, aged seventy-one years.  
FRY.—March 1, at Clevedon, Somersetshire, W. Fry, Esq., aged ninety years.  
CUFF.—March 2, at Wellington, Somerset, Sarah Hoeh, second daughter of the late Rev. John Harcombe Cuff, in her twenty-eighth year. She endeavoured to show practically in her walk through life that the great object is to work for God.  
MORTEN.—March 2, at Pembury-road, Lower Clapton, Margaret Jane Quarrier, the wife of John Garrett Morten, in her twenty-fourth year.  
AUSTIN.—March 3, at Brixton, Miss C. Austin, late of Sutton-place, Hackney, aged seventy-seven years.  
COOK.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, the Rev. Charles Cook, D.D., first President of the French Wesleyan Conference.  
LETHEM.—March 4, at 4, Sardinia-terrace, Glasgow, Annie Maria, only daughter of Mr. B. R. Lethem, aged two years.  
DIXON.—March 5, at Wickham-Bishops, Mr. R. W. Dixon, universally esteemed and respected in the county of Essex, and on the Corn Exchange, London, aged fifty-four years.  
THOROLD.—March 5, at 10, Pultney-street, Bath, Frances, wife of Richard Thorold, Esq., Wealsy House, Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, in her eighty-first year.  
HUNTER.—March 6, at her residence, Glebe-hill, Blackheath, Eliza, relict of the late Alderman William Hunter, aged seventy-six years.  
WILSON.—March 6, at 9, Crane-grove-terrace, Highbury, Margaret, the beloved and affectionate wife of Thomas Wilson, in her twenty-sixth year; and on Feb. 23, the infant son of the above, aged ten days.  
TRAVERS.—March 6, at his residence, 54, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Benjamin Travers, Esq., F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, &c., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.  
BAILY.—March 8, at 11, York-place, Portman-square, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of E. H. Baily, R.A.  
UNDERHILL.—March 8, at Chatham-place, Hackney, Mr. Samuel Gould Underhill, in his eighty-fifth year.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds have been in a declining state during the week. Although large investments continue to be made, the sales have preponderated to a considerable extent, and the tendency of the market, notwithstanding the daily purchases by the Bank broker, is still downward. It is thought there will be another reduction in the rate of discount this week. There was a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in Consols, both on Saturday and yesterday. The distrust as to the political relations of France not merely checks all buoyancy but is leading day after day to considerable realisations. It is also reported that the revenue accounts for the year ending the 31st instant will

be less satisfactory than has hitherto been anticipated.

To-day the funds opened heavily, owing to the announcement that Government had resolved to abandon the Conspiracy Bill. At one period a further decline of about 3-16 per cent. was presented, but at this point a sudden change took place. Large and influential purchases of Consols and French railway shares were made for account of parties who have therapeutically been peculiarly well-informed upon Continental affairs, and who were presumed to have satisfied themselves that the question now pending will be amicably settled. The latest quotations were fully  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. above those of yesterday, and the market closed with great strength, assisted by the improvement on to-day's Bourse at Paris. In the discount market to-day the demand was moderate, at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for first-class paper. At the Bank there are still very few applications.

The imports of the precious metals during the week have been to the extent of about 277,000*l.* In addition, about 100,000*l.* worth of silver is known to have reached the Thames from the Continent. The total ascertained shipments of the week were about 316,000*l.*, chiefly in silver; but the private remittances to the Continent, principally in payment for silver, have comprised nearly the whole of the gold imported.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
Consols for Account	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
3 per Cent. Red.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
New 3 per Cent.	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
Annuities	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97
India Stock	226	225	225	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Stock	39 pm	41 pm	42 pm	40 pm	42	42
Exchange-bills	30 pm	30 pm	30 pm	30 pm	30	30
Long Annuities	—	—	Shut	—	—	—

### The Gazette.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,260,315	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	16,785,315
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,260,315		£31,260,315

#### BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,902,450
Rest	3,883,852	Other Securities	17,306,470
Public Deposits	5,193,108	Notes	11,216,925
Other Deposits	14,726,081	Gold & Silver Coin	831,908
Seven Day and other Bills	901,772		
	£39,257,813		£39,257,813

March 4, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### Friday, March 5, 1858.

##### BANKRUPTCY.

DUTTON, W., Watling-street, grocer, March 19, April 23.  
MARTIN, F. W., late of Ludgate-street, tobacconist, March 15, April 19.  
SHEPHERD, J. G., Halstead, Essex, brickmaker, March 18, April 16.  
TOLDORPH, M., Seething-lane, merchant, March 15, April 19.  
CROSS, S., Lime-street and Coburg-place, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, timber merchant, March 16, April 18.  
GOLDBERG, J., Brick-lane, Whitechapel, boot manufacturer, March 16, April 16.  
HARRIS, H., Bread-street-hill, sewed muslin warehouseman, March 16, April 15.  
STOBART, E., Edgeware-road, mourning warehouseman, March 16, April 15.  
TOMKINSON, R. C., jun., Birmingham, stationer, March 20, April 10.  
CHANDLER, J., Stroud, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, March 22, April 20.  
LEWIS, D. J., Cardiff, bootmaker, March 16, April 13.  
SHAW, J., J. W., and L., Elland, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers, March 19, April 23.  
KAYE, J., Huddersfield, innkeeper, March 19, April 23.  
HAIGH, W. C., Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler, March 22, April 19.  
SHARP, J., Tickhill, Yorkshire, innkeeper, March 27, May 1.  
SEATON, W. N., Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer, March 20, May 1.  
LEENEY, T., North Shields, boot manufacturer, March 17, April 27.

#### Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

##### BANKRUPTCY.

GARRETT, L., Hart-street, Bloomsbury, licensed victualler, March 19, April 17.  
POWELL, T., Birmingham, brass founder, March 22, April 12.  
REEVES, E., Birmingham, licensed victualler, March 25, April 15.  
SHAW, G., Leeds, ironmaster, March 25, April 22.  
TURNER, H., Warsop, Nottinghamshire, maltster, March 27, May 1.  
ROBERTS, O., Bangor, Carnarvonshire, draper, March 30, April 26.  
HOULSTON, A., Park-terrace, Regent's-park, confectioner, March 22, April 26.  
DUNTON, J., Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, cattle dealer, March 20, April 16.  
DUFFY, R., Claines, Worcester, market gardener, March 25, April 15.  
HEMMING, A. J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, March 26, April 16.  
CALLOW, J., Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, March 26, April 16.  
WOOD, T., Darlaston, licensed victualler, March 20, April 10.  
GWYER, E., Bristol, shipowner, March 22, April 20.  
HILL, A., and HILL, T., Heaton Quarries, Bradford, stone merchants, March 23, April 20.  
NOBLE, F., jun., Brighouse, Halifax, linen draper, March 30, April 26.  
WHITWORTH, J., and WHITWORTH, B., Dewsbury-moor, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers, March 19, April 23.

### Markets.

#### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, March 8.

We have had few fresh arrivals of either foreign or English wheat since Monday last, and good samples of both descriptions met with a steady sale this morning, at the full price of that day. There is not any change to be reported in the value of flour, but the trade is dragging. Barley, free sale, at our last quotations. Beans and peas without alteration. The supply of oats was small, and good samples sold readily at last week's quotations. Linseed firm, and cakes in good demand. Clover-seeds neglected, in consequence of the severe weather, and a large arrival of American in Liverpool, tended to depress prices of red.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 46 to 48		Dantzic	52 to 56
Ditto White	48 50	Konigsberg, Red	46 52
Lincol., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	40 44	Danish and Holstein	43 47
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	40 44
Barley, malting	38 42	Petersburg	39 42
Distilling	28 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	66 68	Polish Odessa	40 42
Beans, mazagan	—	Marianopol	40 42
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	32 36
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	44 50
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 34
Grey	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	37 30
Boilers	40 42	East Friesland	23 24
Fares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	46 50	Odessa	22 24
Oats (English new)	22 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	32 34
Sack of 280 lbs	41 43	Pigeon	34 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 33
Baltic	46 48	Peas, White	34 40
Black Sea	46 48	Oats—	
Heaped	40 42	Dutch	20 25
Canaryseed	78 82	Jahde	20 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 23
112 lbs. English	56 70	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
German	50 60	Swedish	23 25
French	54 60	Petersburg	20 24
American	50 56	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 130 lbs to 141 lbs		New York	20 25
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 77 lbs per ton		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 34 lbs to 35 lbs per last		Carrawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, March 8.—The imports of cloverseed have been trifling into the port of London during the week; yet the unfavourable state of the weather has continued to check the trade for this article; no forced sales appear to be making; buyers cannot, however, be tempted to make any fair bids, and little was passing in any description. Trefoils were slow, and unaltered in value. Canaryseed was in fair supply, with some demand; but, being held much higher, sales were checked. New spring tares remain scarce, dear, and dull, sowing being stopped.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, March 8.

There was a very poor show of foreign stock here to-day, both as to number and quality. Compared with Monday last, the supply of English beasts on offer this morning was on the increase; but the general quality of the stock was only middling. As the supply of meat in the dead markets was not quite so extensive as of late, and as the attendance of butchers was on the increase, the beef trade ruled firm at prices fully equal to last week. The primest Scots changed hands at fully 4s 6d per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,500 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Scotland, 340 Scots; and from Ireland, 340 oxen, &c. We were again very scantily supplied with all breeds of sheep; their condition, however, was good. The mutton trade ruled steady, though not to say brisk, at last Monday's quotations. The primest old Downs realised 5s 2d per 8 lbs. About 500 shorn sheep were in the market, and they changed hands at from 6d to 6d per 8 lbs beneath those in the wool. The few lambs on sale produced about 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Calves were in short supply, and moderate request, at last week's prices; the top quotation was 5s 2d per 8 lbs. There was only a limited inquiry for pigs, at late rates.

#### Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
Inf. coarse beasts	3	4	to	3	6	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2	to	4	6
Second quality	3	8	3	10		Prime Southdown	4	10	5	2	
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	2		Lge. coarse calves	3	10	4	6	
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6		Prime small	4	8	5	2	
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	6		Large hogs	3	0	4	0	
Second quality	3	8	4	0		Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	4	
Suckling calves, 19s. to 26s: Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 25s each.											

Suckling calves, 19s. to 20s.; Quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 25s. each.

#### NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 8.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale in these markets are less extensive than on Monday last; nevertheless the trade generally rules heavy, as follows:—

#### Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10	3 2	Inf. mutton	3 0	3 6
Middling ditto	3 4	3 6	Middling ditto	3 8	4 0
Prime large do.	3 8	3 10	Prime ditto	4 2	4 6
Do. small do.	4 0	4 2	Veal	3 8	4 8
Large pork	3 0	3 8	Small pork	3 10	4 0

#### Lambs, 6s 0d. to 6s 6d.

#### PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, March 9.

TEA.—There is very little business doing. The trade having been occupied with the samples of the public sales to take place this week. Quotations are unaltered.

SUGAR.—The market has exhibited little alteration, and there are few inquiries for any descriptions; in prices there is little alteration to report. In the refined market a little business is doing, and dried goods remain dull of sale.

COFFEE.—There is a moderate demand for the better qualities of Plantation Ceylon, and prices remain firm; other kinds are inactive, and at rather lower quotations.

RICE.—Very little business has been reported, and holders continue to demand rather higher rates, a slight advance having been realised on the better qualities.

RUM.—There is a limited inquiry, and prices are steady. The deficiency in stocks, however, compared with the same time last year, amounts to 2,500 puncheons.

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 8.—Butter was in very animated demand last week. Prices of all sorts rose 2s to 4s per cwt. Scarcely any fine butter is left. The week's delivery is increased 1,100 firkins by sales to Northern buyers. Bacon is very depressed. Sales of all kinds are difficult at 3s to 4s less than the article can be made up for in Ireland. Hams are steady. Lard is dull.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAM, &c.

	s. s.		s. s.
Friesland, per cwt.	124 to 126	Cheshire, per cwt.	66 to 76
Kiel	120 124	Cheddar	72 82
Dorset	116 120	Double Gloucester	54 68
Carlton	104 120	Single ditto	—
Waterford	100 120	York Hams	80 90
Cork	100 114	Westmoreland ditto	80 90
Limerick	90 100	Irish ditto	74 86
Sligo	104 112	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	58 62
Fresh, per dozen	13 16	Irish (green)	50 58

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, March 6.—The severe weather which has at present been experienced, has, to some



extent, checked the supplies, and prices are somewhat higher than they were last week. A few strawberries have made their appearance, and realise 3s per ounce. Of pears Bourré Rance, Easter Bourré, and No Plus Meuris may still be obtained. Kent cobs range from 35s to 40s. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; and Brasils, 18s ditto. Spanish hazel nuts for planting, 1s to 1s 6d per bushel. Oranges of all kinds are both good and abundant. Among vegetables are asparagus, rhubarb, and sea-kale. Winter greens are also plentiful. French salad, consisting of cabbage lettuce, barbe de capuchin, Batavian endive, and turnip radishes are making their appearance. The supply of Cornish broccoli has been checked. Cucumbers are scarce. Spanish onions may be had at from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Best samples of potatoes are realising about the same prices as last week. Cut flowers consist chiefly of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, poinsettia, pulcherrima, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, primulas, camellias, cyclamens, tulips, hyacinths, and roses.

**POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, March 8.**—Since Monday last, the arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been very moderate, and the imports from the continent have been comparatively limited, viz., 30 tons from Bonlogne, 100 tons from Antwerp, and 385 tons from Dunkirk. The demand may be considered steady, as follows:—York Regents, 120s to 180s; Kent and Essex do., 100s to 130s; Scotch, 130s to 140s; Do. Cypre, 90s to 95s; Middlings, 75s to 95s; Foreign, 75s to 100s.

**WOOL, Monday, March 8.**—The public sales of foreign and colonial wool have proceeded rather languidly. The biddings for the better description of both Australian and Cape wools have been moderately active, but other qualities have, to some extent, been neglected; the large proportion of low and inferior Cape wools in the present sale has in a great measure tended to depress values, and the prices realised at the opening have not in all cases been maintained. Compared with the rates realised at the close of the last sales, in November and December, prices may be quoted about 0 1/4d to 1d per lb. higher for fine Australian, New Zealand, and Cape wools; but other qualities have exhibited little variation.

**HOPS, Monday, March 8.**—The trade during the past week has remained in the same dull inactive state, sales being effected with difficulty at the rates previously quoted, viz.: Mid and East Kent, 70s to 90s; Weald of Kent, 55s to 65s; Sussex, 52s to 55s; Yearlings, &c., 21s to 35s.

**TALLOW, Monday, March 8.**—Our market is firm, and prices are rather higher than on Monday last. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling to-day at 54s to 54s 3d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 1 1/2d per 8lbs.

## PARTICULARS.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Stock .....	Casks. Casks.	Casks. Casks.	Casks. Casks.	Casks. Casks.	Casks. Casks.
	35412 36079	23123 13833	17820 64s 0d 40s 3d	57s 6d 63s 0d	54s 0d 54s 0d
Price of Yellow Candle ..	to to	to to	to to	to to	to to
	0s 0d 0s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d
Delivery last Week .....	1354 1238	1078 282	1938 84514	65454 87568	89883 89025
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	937 707	476 1224	481 94484	65531 64149	86736 93733
Arrived last Week .....	937 707	476 1224	481 94484	65531 64149	86736 93733
Ditto from the 1st of June ..	937 707	476 1224	481 94484	65531 64149	86736 93733
Price of Town Tallow .....	64s 0d 60s 0d	53s 6d 53s 6d	54s 0d 54s 0d	54s 0d 54s 0d	54s 0d 54s 0d

**OILS, Monday, March 8.**—Lined oil is steady at 28s 9d per cwt. Foreign refined rape is quoted at 45s 6d, brown 39s. Cocoa-nut is dull at 40s to 42s; fine palm, 38s. No change in the value of olive. All other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine moves off slowly, on rather easier terms.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, March 6.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs .....	0 3 to 0 3 1/2	per lb.
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs .....	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2	"
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs .....	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2	"
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs .....	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2	"
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs .....	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2	"
Ditto 96 to 104 lbs .....	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2	"
Horse Hides .....	8 0 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light .....	2 6 to 4 0	"
Ditto full .....	5 6 to 6 0	"
Polled Sheep .....	7 0 to 9 0	"
Downs .....	4 6 to 5 6	"
Lambs .....	0 0 to 0 0	"
Shearings .....	0 0 to 0 0	"

**COALS, Monday, March 8.**—A brisk sale. Hutton, 21s 6d; Haswell, 21s 6d; Lambton, 21s; Kellie, 20s; Belmont, 17s; J. Durham, 17s; Swindon Hartlepool, 20s; Wylam, 14s 6d; Tanfield, 14s 6d; Hartley, 17s; North Hartlepool, 16s 6d; Gosforth, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 9s.

## Advertisements.

**TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION** in the above Trade, as JUNIOR HAND. Satisfactory references given. Apply to J. W., B. Reeves, Draper, Odiham, Hants.

**A PIOUS intelligent Person, accustomed to Children, and a thorough good Needlewoman, may meet with a Comfortable SITUATION** by applying to P. P., Post-office, St. Neots, Hants. Charge. Three Children, the youngest nearly three years of age. Applicants to give references, stating age, qualifications, and amount of remuneration required. If deemed unsuitable, will not expect to hear again from the Advertiser.

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**C. R. NELSON, PUBLISHER and GENERAL ADVERTISEMENT AGENT,** 25, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

Advertisements inserted in all the London and Provincial Newspapers, Magazines, and Periodicals, without commission—the charges being the same as made to him by the Publishers of the various papers, thus saving trouble, and the advertiser having only one account without additional expense. Estimates given free of charge.

**RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE** removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 96, Strand, London.

**TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOODED BLACK CLOTH, 4 1/2, Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest.** Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

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**DEAFNESS, NOISES in the HEAD.**—Turkish Treatment by a retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a Book, Self-Cure, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from Eleven to Four, to receive Visits from Patients.

**CAUTION to the DEAF.**—Deafness and Singing Noises in the Head.—F. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, London, will send a book for self-cure, containing the addresses of 1,300 persons cured, on the receipt of five postage stamps. This book will rescue all from the grasp of the extortionate pretensions of the present day. Consultation free from Eleven till Four. Established Thirteen years.

**IMMEDIATE RELIEF.—DURKEE'S GREEN MOUNTAIN VEGETABLE OINTMENT** at once relieves, on being applied, all who suffer from boils, insect stings, gout, scrofula, rheumatism, and all inflammatory wounds. Its power in all these cases is acknowledged to surpass any other medicine. Sold in pots, 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents, Preston and Sons, 94, Smithfield-bars.

## THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION.

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

## "NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

**NORTON'S PILLS** act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

## DR. JEBB'S SARSAPARILLA, DANDELION, CHAMOMILE, and QUININE PILLS.

The discoveries in Modern Medical Science have at length enabled the Chemist to combine certain Vegetable Medicines without one destroying the properties of the other. Such a combination is effected in **JEBB'S PILLS**, and are admitted by Medical men to be the best remedy for curing the worst forms of the following complaints:—All Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Liver Complaint, Blisters on the Face, Debility, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Pains in the Limbs, Rheumatism and Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Pains in the Loins, and Kidney Diseases.

They purify the blood, strengthen the nerves, and revive the whole system by reorganising all the vital tissues.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s., by all Chemists, and prepared by Dr. Jebb, 10, Hungerford-street, Strand.

## TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

(Removed from No. 61.)

## BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS

**PATENT.**—Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of **CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER**, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

To be obtained only at No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, London; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD; it is the production of an entirely new description of **ARTIFICIAL TEETH**, fixed by his **PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION**, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly Firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

## TEETH.—A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS** are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist; a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly, 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors West of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for Decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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## KNOW THYSELF.—The Original Graphi-

ologist, KATE RUSSELL, continues with immense success to give her interesting and useful delineations of character from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, and which cannot be imitated by the ignorant pretenders who profess to have a knowledge of the science. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, with the fee of 14 penny postage stamps, to Miss Russell, 11, Arlington-street, Mornington-crescent, London, and they will receive in a day or two a full and minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected, calculated to guide them through life. All letters are considered strictly confidential, and to prevent mistakes, applicants are requested to enclose an envelope properly directed to themselves. The many thousands who have thankfully acknowledged the value of advice given, and the accuracy of Miss R.'s portrayals of character, establish the truth and value of the science beyond a doubt. Extracts from Testimonials:—From S. P. "Many thanks for your truthful portrait." R. H. "I fear his character is too truly as you so freely describe it." W. B. "Your long letter, though very flattering, my friends say is amazingly correct." A. D. "Mamma says the character you gave me is very just, and not too good." Rev. H. F. "My faith in graphiology is confirmed; your success is extraordinary." B. W. "I am glad your opinion of her character coincides with my own." "By these means men about to engage in partnership, or to have important transactions with any one, may know beforehand the character of the person with whom they will have to do; in like manner lovers may be made wise beforehand; and those who have secret enemies may be warned, and enabled to prepare for the worst."—Household Words.

## RUPTURES CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

All sufferers from this complaint (especially those who have been deceived by the pretensions of empirics who have advertised their "so-called" remedies) are earnestly invited to communicate with Dr. Thomson, as he can confidently guarantee them relief in every case. His remedy has been extensively used for many years past with perfect success, and is now made known as a public duty, through the medium of the press. In every case of single or double Rupture in either sex, however bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a radical cure in a short time, without confinement or inconvenience, and it cannot fail to be appreciated as a blessing to those who have been for years, perhaps, obliged to wear galling trusses, or other modes of support. Patients in any part of the Kingdom can have the remedy sent to them, post free (packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. in postage stamps or by post office order, payable at the General Post Office to Dr. Ralph Thomson, 1A, Arlington-street, Hampstead-road, London. Sufferers are informed that this remedy can be procured in NO OTHER WAY than by sending direct to Dr. Thomson for it; thus they are effectually protected against the possibility of imposition.

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Price 1s. 1 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

**PERSONS of a FULL HABIT**, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

For **FEMALES**, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To **MOTHERS** they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

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impressed upon the Government Stamp, affixed to each box.—Sold by all vendors of medicine.

## BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1 1/2d., and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age; and in testimony of its efficacy, Mr. W. Burch, Chemist, West Bromwich, writes:—

"Gentlemen,—The enclosed Testimonial was received by me from a customer residing in this town.

"To Messrs. Prout and Co." "Yours respectfully,"

Mr. ARKINSTALL, of the Lyng, West Bromwich, says:—"I have much pleasure in bearing my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. Having been a great sufferer from rheumatic gout, I have upon various occasions had recourse to them, and am happy to say that, however acute and distressing the pain may be, I always receive relief in an almost incredibly short time, even after taking only one dose. If taken in the early stage of the disease, they dissipate it; if later, they ease the pain and cure much sooner than any other medicine I ever made use of. I would not be without them on any account."

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Sold by all medicine vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON," on the Government Stamp.



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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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**PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT**, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatic dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

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Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to Clergymen, Barristers, and Public Orators.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

To Mr. Keating.

**KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL**, perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PERKINS, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pint 1s. 6d., Pints 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

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**KNOW THYSELF.**—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

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INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA  
AND CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,  
And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

### IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

#### CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

From Mr. Wm. J. Dale, Chemist, 65, Queen-street, Portsea.  
GENTLEMEN,—From the immense sale I have had of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers throughout this populous locality, I must do you the justice to say that I consider them invaluable for coughs, colds, asthma, &c., and the overflowing testimony I have received voluntarily from all classes who have benefited by their virtues, fully warrants me in stating the above.

(Signed) W. J. DALE.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.  
GENTLEMEN,—Having just received the following, I beg to hand it to you, as a further proof of the excellence of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, which are generally spoken of in this neighbourhood in terms of the highest commendation. A gentleman, a clergyman, called on me this afternoon, and expressed himself with much pleasure of the decided benefit his sister has received from the Wafers. She had been for some years the subject of a most distressing cough. The remedies usually employed by the profession had not succeeded in affording relief; other remedies were resorted to, respecting which the daily press tell wondrous tales. Still only occasional and temporary ease was obtained; but on trying your preparation, Dr. Locock's Wafers, benefit was almost instantly derived, and by a little steady perseverance, the cough, which was before distressingly troublesome, is now perfectly cured.

I am, Gentlemen, JAMES FROUD.

#### IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.  
"A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the month, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used."

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; or sent by post for 1s. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d.

#### DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing gnat bites and the stings of insects generally. In the process of shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the Name on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper.

Sold by all respectable Chemists.

## A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE

ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membrane, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

## THE AMERICAN INVENTION is the

great discovery of the age for the "Self-cure" of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Self-distrust, Loss of Memory and Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Groundless Fears, Want of Energy, Mental and Physical, and a host of other alarming complaints, which soon yield to the curative powers of this scientific and extraordinary remedy. Also, Information on the Easy Detection of certain Derangements, &c.

Note.—This discovery will completely abolish doctors' exorbitant fees, mineral poisons, and the various vaunted nostrums of the day, as individuals can treat themselves—privately, and to a successful issue. Sent post paid to any address on receipt of Six Stamps, by Mr. Gilbert, Publisher, 49, Mary's-terrace, Walworth, London.

## FOR RHEUMATISM, FEVERS, COUGHS,

COLDS, &c.—In all the various forms of these complaints, from which numbers suffer so severely, particularly during the Winter Months, a more salutary Remedy cannot be resorted to, or one that has effected more extraordinary Cures, than the Genuine BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, which may be purchased at the Original Warehouse, No. 10, Bow-churchyard, Cheap-side, and at most respectable Medicine Vendors either in Town or Country. Like many other valuable Medicines, however, it is very much counterfeited, which renders it the more necessary for Purchasers to be particular in inquiring for "Dicey's Bateman's Drops," which have the words "Dicey & Co." in the Stamp, and are the only genuine sort. In bottles, price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

## THE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is

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## GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL

COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

## DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT

HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinutrin, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

**HAIR DYE.**—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

### THE GREAT LINCOLNSHIRE MEDICINE.

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12 Tea Spoons		1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
4 Sauce Ladles		0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
2 Gravy Spoons		0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls		0 8 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each		0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tongs		0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Flah Knives		0 18 6	1 3 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives		0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0
Soup Ladles		0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0
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4 Sauce Ladles	10	7	10	3	13	4
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls				1	0	0
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2 Gravy Spoons	11	7	6	4	2	6
1 Soup Ladle	11	7	6	4	2	6
4 Sauce Ladles	11	8	0	4	8	0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls				1	19	0
1 Fish Slice				3	0	0
12 Tea Spoons	14	8	0	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1	5	0
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